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W. H. Jones, Jr.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

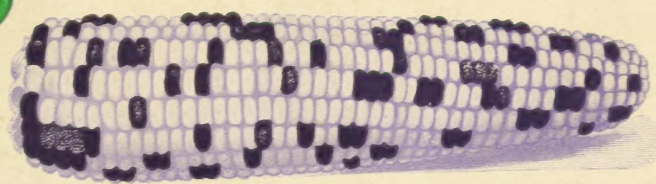
7

STECKLER'S SEEDS



TRADE MARK

M. T. FROTSCHER
PRES.



MEXICAN JUNE CORN

1910

PRICE LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

VEGETABLES.

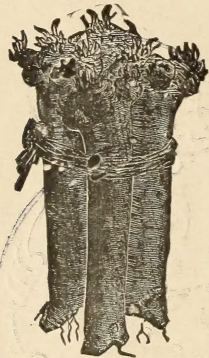
	Postage
Gardening for Profit.....	\$1 65 12c
Truck Farming in the South.....	1 10 10c
Cabbage and Cauliflower.....	25 6c
Celery for Profit.....	25 2c
Asparagus Culture.....	75 5c
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Tomato Culture.....	60 6c
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Vegetable Home Gardening.....	40 2c
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Sweet Potatoes.....	50 5c
Our Farm of Four Acres.....	60 4c
*Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.....	4 75
*Bailey's Encyclopedia, 4 vols.....	20 00
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GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

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Farmer's Book on Grasses.....	60 4c
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HORSE RADISH CULTIVATION—Make up the ground as you would for strawberry plants, except that the rows are 3 feet apart; that is, the furrows are drawn 3 feet apart; put in a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer (a broadcast of good stable manure previous to this is very beneficial), then turn a double with a marker, scraping the top of the row off level, then put the sets in as nearly straight as possible, the sharpened end down, setting them about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. This way about 10,000 sets are used to plant an acre. After it comes up the horse radish is cultivated as are most other crops; it is very easily grown, as it soon covers the ground so that the weeds will not grow in it. Horse Radish Sets, 20c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH—One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The Tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during the summer and high soil. Price 15c per bunch.

RHUBARB ROOTS—20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

FRUITS.

	Postage
Peach Culture.....	\$1 50 8c
Plums and Plum Culture.....	1 75 13c
Charlton's Grape Growers Guide.....	85 8c
Strawberry Culture.....	50 3c
The Nut Culturist.....	2 25 10c
Small Fruit Culturist.....	1 15 10c
Bush Fruits.....	1 65 12c
California Fruits.....	2 75 15c
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture.....	2 75 20c

FLOWER GARDEN.

Practical Floriculture.....	\$1 65 10c
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Etc.....	2 00 7c
The Beautiful Flower Garden.....	50 5c
The Chrysanthemum.....	55 6c

POULTRY AND ANIMALS.

Animal Breeding.....	\$2 50 15c
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New Egg Farm.....	1 50 7c
Duck Culture.....	50 5c
Broilers for Profit.....	65 3c
Profitable Dairying.....	80 8c
Feathered Pets.....	25 5c
Profits in Poultry.....	1 15 12c
Squabs and Broilers.....	50 5c
Squabs for Profit.....	55 5c
Making Poultry Pay.....	1 00 8c
Diseases of Poultry.....	1 00 7c
Vicious Horses.....	50 7c

HOGS, ETC.

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Home Pork Making.....	65 5c
Diseases of Swine.....	85 8c

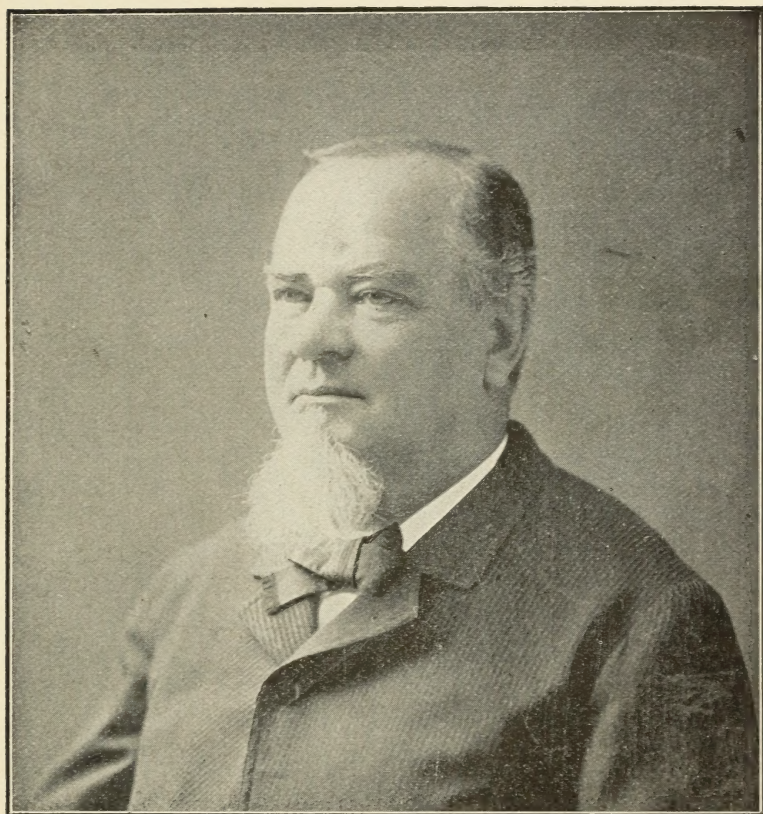
VEGETABLE PLANTS.

During the proper season we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice, providing the weather permits.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Artichoke Plants, Genuine Globe.....	25	\$1 50	\$12 50
Cabbage plants of all seasonal varieties.....	10	60	4 50
Cauliflower of all seasonal varieties.....	10	1 00	7 50
Leeks, leading varieties.....	10	40	3 50
Celery plants, leading varieties.....	15	75	6 50
Egg Plants, New Orleans Market.....	20	1 25	8 00
Pepper plants, all varieties.....	20	1 00	7 50
Tomato plants, leading varieties.....	15	75	6 50
Beet plants, leading varieties.....	10	40	3 50
Lettuce plants, leading varieties.....	10	40	3 00
Kohlrabi, White Vienna.....	10	40	3 50
Creole and Bermuda Onion plants.....	10	25	2 50
Brussels Sprouts.....	20	1 00	7 50
Herb plants.....	50		
Mint plants.....	75		
Michel's Early Strawberry plants.....	10	50	4 00
Lady Thompson's Strawberry plants.....	15	60	5 00
Hoffman's Early Strawberry plants.....	15	60	5 00
Klondyke Strawberry plants.....	15	60	5 00
Ocean City Strawberry plants.....	15	75	6 00
Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants.....	15	75	6 00
Excelsior Strawberry plants.....	15	75	6 00

All of the above plants are transplanted and not common, cheap seed bed plants.

For any of the above plants by mail add 20 per cent. to cover postage.



RICHARD FROTSCHER,

Founder of the Business Carried on by this Company.

Established 1865.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

For Prices and Descriptions
See Pages 208 and 209



A MODERN BRIDAL SHOWER BOUQUET

1910

Almanac and Garden Manual

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

— OF THE —

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

— SUCCESSORS TO —

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

Designed to Give Directions for the Cultivation of
Vegetables, Flowers and Plants as
Practiced in the South.

Store and Office, Nos. 512 to 516 GRAVIER STREET,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below the ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

The vitality (that is, percentage of growth) can be tested easily before planting, but no one can tell from an examination of the seeds themselves whether they are of a high grade pedigree strain or the veriest rubbish.

It is necessary, therefore, that every planter must trust some seedsman. The fact that more planters order direct from us,—year after year,—shows that STECKLER'S SEEDS *have been proven trustworthy*. Mistakes, however, may occur sometimes, and no honest seedsman can assume responsibility for more than the price actually paid by the purchaser. The fact that we have always plainly stated, where failure is due to any fault of the seed, we would promptly refund the full price paid, should convince even new customers that we have absolute confidence both in the quality of STECKLER'S SEEDS and in the thorough system of safeguards with which we surround their selecting, cleaning and packing.

SEEDS BY MAIL

Our

Crystal Anniversary Catalog.

Fifteen years ago we started selling good seeds on the basis of true merit. Personal attention to orders and an unending desire to thoroughly satisfy every customer has been and is now the keynote of our phenomenal success.

We have always stood behind our claim

Steckler's Seeds are Best Best Seeds Always Grow

For this reason the name of "STECKLER" on a package of seeds is the same as the name "STERLING" on a piece of silver.

Southern select seeds naturally grow best in this Southern climate and the Southern Planter who uses them under our claim can feel assured of results.

Information on the proper way to plant and develop any sort of plant life will be cheerfully furnished to those interested enough to ask of us.

Your seed success is closely bound to ours and on this alone do we seek your valuable patronage.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

JOSEPH STECKLER, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

RICHARD P. STECKLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at eight cents per pound, or one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, **nine cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of seeds; to peas, beans and corn, 15 cents per quart.**

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly, if kept over a summer in the South; to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in autumn as in spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in this country we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission have only those from the winter previous.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either peas or beans in the fifteen papers. Or, for the same amount, we will mail 24 smaller papers, including four papers of either peas or beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of the cultivators of all vegetables that most seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow*, and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

On all goods ordered C. O. D. one-half of the amount of the bill must accompany the order; otherwise the same will not be filled. All bills are payable in New Orleans or New York Exchange. No individual checks on country banks on amounts under ten dollars.

This Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.



MOON'S PHASES.

			LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
			Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.			Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.		
Boston	Chicago	Seattle						
D.H.M.	D.H.M.	D.H.M.						
L.Q. . . 3 8 27 M.	3 7 27 M.	3 5 27 M.						
N.M. . . 11 6 51 M.	11 5 51 M.	11 3 51 M.						
F.Q. . . 18 5 21 M.	18 4 21 M.	18 2 21 M.						
F.M. . . 25 6 51 M.	25 5 51 M.	25 3 51 M.						

D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS. ETC.		MOON'S SIGNS	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	SUN SLOW	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
M. W.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 Sa ⊕ in Perihelion. ☾ 7 30 4 39 10 40 3 7 3 5 5 10 49

1 2d Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. 9 h. 10 m. Day's Length 10 h. 3 m.

2 Su	Edmund Burke born, 1730.	☾	7 30	4 40	11 44	4	7 3	5 6	11 45
3 M	☾ 3. ♂ ♀ ☾	☾	7 30	4 40	morn	4	7 3	5 6	morn
4 Tu	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 30	4 41	0 41	5	7 3	5 7	0 36
5 W	First U. S. Teleg., 1844.	☾	7 30	4 42	1 45	5	7 3	5 8	1 33
6 Th	Epiphany.	☾	7 30	4 43	2 50	6	7 3	5 9	2 31
7 Fr	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 30	4 44	3 55	6	7 3	5 10	3 31
8 Sa	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	☾	7 29	4 45	5 0	7	7 3	5 10	4 31

2 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Luke 2. 9 h. 17 m. Day's Length 10 h. 8 m.

9 Su	Victor Emanuel died, 1878.	☾	7 29	4 46	6 4	7	7 3	5 11	5 33
10 M	♂ Gr. elong. E.	☾	7 29	4 47	7 6	7	7 3	5 12	6 32
11 Tu	☾ 11. ♂ ☐ ☐	☾	7 29	4 48	sets	8	7 3	5 13	sets
12 W	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 29	4 49	5 57	8	7 3	5 14	6 25
13 Th	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 28	4 50	7 9	9	7 3	5 15	7 33
14 Fr	J. R. Randall, War poet, d., 1908	☾	7 28	4 51	8 25	9	7 3	5 16	8 41
15 Sa	Fort Fisher captured, 1865.	☾	7 27	4 52	9 43	9	7 3	5 16	9 52

3 2d Sunday after Epiphany. John 2. 9 h. 27 m. Day's Length 10 h. 14 m.

16 Su	♂ Stationary.	☾	7 27	4 54	10 59	10	7 3	5 17	10 59
17 M	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 26	4 55	morn	10	7 3	5 18	morn
18 Tu	☾ 18. ♂ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 26	4 56	0 9	10	7 2	5 19	0 2
19 W	Ed. O. Stedman, poet, d., 1908	☾	7 25	4 58	1 26	11	7 2	5 20	1 11
20 Th	Australia colonized, 1788.	☾	7 25	4 59	2 41	11	7 2	5 21	2 19
21 Fr	Stonewall Jackson b., 1824.	☾	7 24	5 0	3 56	11	7 1	5 22	3 28
22 Sa	Lord Bacon born, 1561.	☾	7 24	5 1	5 6	12	7 1	5 23	4 35

4 Septuagesima Sunday. Matt. 20. 9 h. 39 m. Day's Length 10 h. 23 m.

23 Su	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 23	5 2	6 11	12	7 1	5 24	5 37
24 M	U. S. Arsenal Augusta seized, 1861.	☾	7 22	5 4	rises	12	7 0	5 25	rises
25 Tu	☾ 25. Louisa de la Ramee, Eng.	☾	7 21	5 5	5 8	12	7 0	5 26	5 36
26 W	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ [Novelist, d., '08.	☾	7 20	5 7	6 14	13	6 59	5 27	6 38
27 Th	Mozart born, 1756.	☾	7 20	5 8	7 21	13	6 59	5 28	7 38
28 Fr	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	☾	7 19	5 9	8 26	13	6 58	5 29	8 36
29 Sa	Pres. McKinley born, 1843.	☾	7 18	5 10	9 30	13	6 58	5 30	9 34

5 Sexagesima Sunday. Luke 8. 9 h. 54 m. Day's Length 10 h. 34 m.

30 Su	☾ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☾	7 17	5 11	10 8	13	6 57	5 31	10 28
31 M	Chas. Edw. Stuart, d., 1788	☾	7 16	5 13	11 31	14	6 56	5 32	11 22



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D.H.M.	D.H.M.	D.H.M.
L.Q.	2 627 M.	2 527 M.	2 327 M.
N.M.	9 813 E.	9 713 E.	9 513 E.
F.Q.	16 132 E.	16 032 E.	16 1032 M.
F.M.	23 1036 E.	23 936 E.	23 736 E.

LATITUDE	Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.
SUN Rises	SUN Sets
H. M.	H. M.

LATITUDE	Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.
SUN Rises	SUN Sets
H. M.	H. M.

D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.
M. W.	

1 Su	Great fire Quebec, 1854.	☾	7 15	5 14	morn	14	6 56	5 33	morn
2 W	2. Peace with Mex., 1848	☾	7 14	5 15	0 35	14	6 55	5 34	0 19
3 Th	Gen. J. E. Johnston born, 1807	☾	7 13	5 17	1 39	14	6 54	5 34	1 17
4 Fr	♀ in Perihelion.	☾	7 12	5 18	2 43	14	6 54	5 35	2 16
5 Sa	Treaty with Brazil, 1891.	☾	7 10	5 19	3 48	14	6 53	5 36	3 17

6 Quinquagesima Sunday. Luke 18. 10 h. 11 m. Day's Length 10 h. 45 m.

6 Su	♀ Stationary.	☾	7 9	5 20	4 51	14	6 52	5 37	4 17
7 M	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	7 8	5 22	5 49	14	6 51	5 38	5 16
8 Tu	Shrove Tuesday. ♂ ☽ ☾	☾	7 7	5 23	6 40	14	6 50	5 39	6 9
9 W	♀ Ash Wed. ♂ ☽ ☾	☾	7 6	5 24	sets	14	6 50	5 40	sets
10 Th	Q. Victoria mar'd, 1840.	☾	7 4	5 25	6 5	14	6 49	5 41	6 26
11 Fr	William and Mary crowned, 1689	☾	7 3	5 27	7 25	14	6 48	5 42	7 37
12 Sa	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	7 2	5 28	8 44	14	6 47	5 43	8 48

7 Quadagesima Sunday. Matt. 4. 10 h. 29 m. Day's Length 10 h. 58 m.

13 Su	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	7 0	5 29	9 57	14	6 46	5 44	9 52
14 M	St. Valentine.	☾	6 58	5 31	11 15	14	6 45	5 44	11 4
15 Tu	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	6 57	5 32	morn	14	6 44	5 45	morn
16 W	16, Ember Day.	☾	6 56	5 33	0 32	14	6 43	5 46	0 12
17 Th	☾ Columbia burned. 1865.	☾	6 55	5 35	1 47	14	6 42	5 47	1 22
18 Fr	Ember Day.	☾	6 54	5 36	2 57	14	6 41	5 48	2 27
19 Sa	Ember Day.	☾	6 53	5 37	4 4	14	6 40	5 49	3 31

8 2d Sunday in Lent. Matt. 15. 10 h. 47 m. Day's Length 11 h. 11 m.

20 Su	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	6 51	5 38	5 3	14	6 39	5 50	4 29
21 M	Robt. Fulton died, 1815.	☾	6 49	5 40	5 50	14	6 38	5 50	5 20
22 Tu	Geo. Washington born, 1732	☾	6 48	5 41	6 32	14	6 37	5 51	6 5
23 W	23. John Quincy Adams	☾	6 46	5 42	rises	14	6 36	5 52	rises
24 Th	☾ St. Matthias. [died, 1848]	☾	6 45	5 43	6 12	14	6 35	5 53	6 25
25 Fr	David B. Henderson d., 1906	☾	6 44	5 44	7 16	13	6 34	5 53	7 23
26 Sa	♀ Gr. Hcl. Lat. N.	☾	6 43	5 45	8 18	13	6 33	5 54	8 18

9 3rd Sunday in Lent. Luke 11. 11 h. 4 m. Day's Length 11 h. 23 m.

27 Su	♂ ☽ ☾	☾	6 42	5 46	9 20	15	6 32	5 55	9 12
28 M	Raphael born, 1453.	☾	6 39	5 47	10 24	13	6 31	5 56	10 10



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
L.Q.	D.H.M. 4 2 52 M.	D.H.M. 4 1 52 M.	D.H.M. 3 11 52 E.
N.M.	11 7 12 M.	11 6 12 M.	11 4 12 M.
F.Q.	17 10 37 E.	17 9 37 E.	17 7 37 E.
F.M.	25 3 21 E.	25 2 21 E.	25 0 21 E.

D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.
M. W.	

1 Tu	St. David.
2 W	John Wesley died, 1791.
3 Th	Idaho a Territory, 1863.
4 Fr	4. First U. S. Cong's, 1789.
5 Sa	Boston Massacre, 1770.

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

10 4th Sunday in Lent. John 6. 11 h. 30 m. Day's Length 11 h. 38 m.

6 Su	D. Crockett killed, 1836.	6 27	5 57	3 35	12	6 23	6 1	3 1
7 M		6 25	5 58	4 28	11	6 22	6 2	3 55
8 Tu		6 24	5 59	5 15	11	6 20	6 2	4 45
9 W		6 22	6 0	5 53	11	6 19	6 3	5 28
10 Th	Minedis v near Pas-de-Calais, France	6 20	6 1	6 27	11	6 18	6 4	6 7
11 Fr	11. 1st London daily, 1702. [706	6 18	6 2	sets	10	6 18	6 4	sets
12 Sa	Decatur killed, 1820.	6 17	6 4	7 34	10	6 15	6 5	7 34

11 5th Sunday in Lent. John 8. 11 h. 51 m. Day's Length 11 h. 52 m.

13 Su	♂ h C	6 15	6 6	8 56	10	6 14	6 6	8 46
14 M	Mex. evac. by French, 1867.	6 13	6 7	10 15	9	6 13	6 7	9 58
15 Tu	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.	6 12	6 8	11 35	9	6 11	6 8	11 10
16 W	♂ C	6 10	6 9	morn	9	6 10	6 8	morn
17 Th	17. St. Patrick.	6 8	6 10	0 49	9	6 9	6 9	0 20
18 Fr	Crown Prince of Japan d., 1897	6 6	6 11	1 58	8	6 7	6 10	1 25
19 Sa	♀ Gr. brilliancy.	6 5	6 12	3 0	8	6 6	6 11	2 26

12 Palm Sunday. Matt. 27. 12 h. 10 m. Day's Length 12 h. 6 m.

20 Su	Rev. C. H'y Fowler d., 1908.	6 3	6 13	3 51	8	6 6	6 11	3 19
21 M	☉ enters ♍. Spring begins.	6 1	6 14	4 32	8	6 4	6 12	4 5
22 Tu	Father Ryan died, 1886.	5 59	6 15	5 8	7	6 2	6 13	4 43
23 W	Rich. A. Proctor born, 1837.	5 58	6 16	5 34	7	6 1	6 13	5 16
24 Th	Q. Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 56	6 17	5 57	7	6 0	6 14	5 45
25 Fr	25. Good Friday.	5 54	6 18	rises	6	5 58	6 15	rises
26 Sa	♂ ♀ C	5 52	6 19	7 9	6	5 57	6 15	7 4

13 Easter Sunday. John 20. 12 h. 30 m. Day's Length 12 h. 20 m.

27 Su	Chilapa, Mex., dest'ed by earthquake.	5 51	6 21	8 13	6	5 56	6 16	8 1
28 M	Gen. Joubert died, 1900.	5 49	6 22	9 17	5	5 54	6 17	8 59
29 Tu	Swedenborg died, 1772.	5 47	6 23	10 21	5	5 53	6 18	9 56
30 W	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	5 45	6 24	11 24	5	5 52	6 18	10 55
31 Th	♂ ♀ C	5 44	6 25	morn	4	5 50	6 19	11 53



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D.H.M.	D.H.M.	D.H.M.
L.Q.	2 7 48 E.	2 6 48 E.	2 4 48 E.
N.M.	9 4 25 E.	9 3 25 E.	9 1 25 E.
F.Q.	16 9 4 M.	16 8 4 M.	16 6 4 M.
F.M.	24 8 23 M.	24 7 23 M.	24 5 23 M.

MOON'S SIGNS

LATITUDE
Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

MOON'S SIGNS

LATITUDE
Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

D.	D.	
M.	W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.

1 Fr		Aspinwall burned, 1885
2 Sa		2 U.S. mint established 1792

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

14 Low Sunday. John 20. 12 h. 49 m. Day's Length 12 h. 35 m.

3 Su					5 39	6 28	2 20	4	5 46	6 21	1 45
4 M	Goldsmith died, 1774.				5 37	6 29	3 7	3	5 45	6 22	2 36
5 Tu					5 35	6 31	3 48	3	5 44	6 22	3 20
6 W					5 33	6 32	4 22	3	5 42	6 23	4 0
7 Th					5 32	6 33	4 51	2	5 41	6 24	4 36
8 Fr					5 30	6 34	5 15	2	5 40	6 25	5 7
9 Sa					5 28	6 35	5 45	2	5 39	6 25	5 45















15 2d Sunday after Easter. John 10. 13 h. 9 m. Day's Length 12 h. 49 m.

10 Su					5 27	6 36	sets	2	5 37	6 26	sets
11 M					5 25	6 37	9 11	1	5 36	6 27	8 49
12 Tu	Henry Clay born, 1777.				5 23	6 39	10 30	1	5 35	6 27	10 2
13 W					5 22	6 40	11 45	1	5 34	6 28	11 13
14 Th	Breckinridge convicted, '94				5 20	6 41	morn	0	5 33	6 29	morn
15 Fr					5 19	6 42	0 53	0	5 31	6 29	0 18
16 Sa					5 17	6 43	1 48	fst	5 30	6 30	1 15

16 3d Sunday after Easter. John 16. 13 h. 29 m. Day's Length 13 h. 2 m.

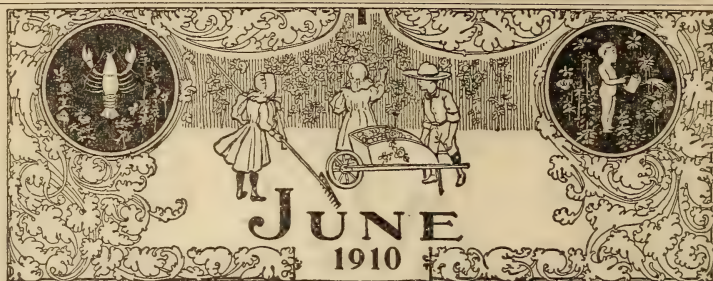
17 Su	Virginia secedes, 1861.				5 15	6 44	2 33	0	5 29	6 31	2 4
18 M	Earthquake, San Francisco, 1906.				5 14	6 45	3 11	0	5 28	6 32	2 46
19 Tu	Battle Lexington, 1775				5 12	6 46	3 40	1	5 26	6 32	3 20
20 W	Bulwer-Clayton treaty, '50.				5 11	6 47	4 4	1	5 25	6 33	3 50
21 Th	Racine died, 1699.				5 9	6 49	4 23	1	5 24	6 34	4 15
22 Fr					5 8	6 50	4 39	1	5 23	6 35	4 39
23 Sa					5 6	6 51	5 2	2	5 22	6 35	5 8

17 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. 13 h. 47 m. Day's Length 13 h. 15 m.

24 Su		24. Count Von Moltke d., 1891		5 5	6 52	rises	2	5 21	6 36	rises
25 M		St. Marks.		5 3	6 53	8 11	2	5 20	6 36	7 49
26 Tu		Gr. Hel. Lat. N.		5 2	6 54	9 15	2	5 19	6 37	8 47
27 W		Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822		5 0	6 55	10 18	2	5 18	6 38	9 47
28 Th		Council of Trent, 1552.		4 59	6 56	11 18	2	5 17	6 39	10 44
29 Fr		Macready died, 1873.		4 58	6 57	morn	3	5 16	6 40	11 40
30 Sa		Ex-Gov. Jas. E. Boyd d., '06		4 56	6 59	0 15	3	5 15	6 41	morn



MOON'S PHASES.						LATITUDE			LATITUDE				
Boston			Chicago		Seattle	MOON'S SIGNS	Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.			SUN EAST	Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.		
L.Q.	D.H.M.		D.H.M.	D.H.M.	SUN Rises		SUN Sets	MOON Rises	SUN Rises		SUN Sets	MOON Rises	
N.M.	2 8 30 M.		2 7 30 M.		2 5 30 M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F.Q.	9 0 33 M.		8 11 33 E.		8 9 33 E.								
F.M.	5 9 13 E.		15 8 13 E.		15 6 13 E.								
L.Q.	24 0 39 M.		23 11 39 E.		23 9 39 E.								
L.Q.	31 5 24 E.		31 4 24 E.		31 2 24 E.								
D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.												
M. W.													
18	Rogation Sunday. John 16.					14 h. 6 m.			Day's Length 13 h. 27 m.				
1 Su	St. Philip and St. James.	☾	4 54	7 0	1 2	3	5 14	6 41	0 30				
2 M	2. 8 Gr. elong. E.	☾	4 53	7 1	1 46	3	5 13	6 42	1 16				
3 Tu	☾ Mahomet II died, 1481.	☾	4 52	7 2	2 21	3	5 12	6 42	1 56				
4 W	Fire in Jacksonville, 1901.	☾	4 51	7 3	2 50	3	5 11	6 43	2 32				
5 Th	Ascension Day. ♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 49	7 4	3 15	3	5 10	6 44	3 3				
6 Fr	Battle of Wilderness, 1864.	☾	4 48	7 5	3 38	3	5 9	6 45	3 35				
7 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 47	7 6	4 5	4	5 8	6 45	4 11				
19	Sunday after Ascension. John 15-16.					14 h. 21 m.			Day's Length 13 h. 39 m.				
8 Su	Wash. treaty signed, 1871.	☾	4 46	7 7	4 32	4	5 7	6 46	4 45				
9 M	☾ 9. Stonewall Jackson d., '63.	☾	4 45	7 8	sets	4	5 6	6 47	sets				
10 Tu	☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 43	7 9	9 19	4	5 5	6 47	8 49				
11 W	Gen. J. E. B. Stuart d., '64.	☾	4 42	7 11	10 33	4	5 4	6 48	10 0				
12 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 41	7 12	11 37	4	5 4	6 49	11 3				
13 Fr	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 40	7 13	morn	4	5 3	6 50	11 57				
14 Sa	♂ Stationary.	☾	4 39	7 14	0 28	4	5 2	6 50	morn				
20	Whit Sunday. John 14.					14 h. 37 m.			Day's Length 13 h. 50 m.				
15 Su	☾ 15. Eng. land at Cape Cod, 1602	☾	4 38	7 15	1 11	4	5 1	6 51	0 44				
16 M	☾ Mafeking rel'd., 1900.	☾	4 37	7 16	1 42	4	5 1	6 52	1 21				
17 Tu	Alp. XII, Spain, born, 1886.	☾	4 36	7 17	2 9	4	5 0	6 53	1 53				
18 W	Ember Day.	☾	4 35	7 18	2 29	4	4 59	6 53	2 21				
19 Th	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 34	7 19	2 48	4	4 59	6 54	2 45				
20 Fr	Ember Day.	☾	4 33	7 20	3 6	4	4 58	6 55	3 10				
21 Sa	Ember Day.	☾	4 33	7 21	3 25	4	4 58	6 55	3 31				
21	Trinity Sunday. John 3.					14 h. 59 m.			Day's Length 13 h. 59 m.				
22 Su	Constantine died, 337.	☾	4 32	7 22	3 46	4	4 57	6 56	4 1				
23 M	Prussians ent. Paris, 1871.	☾	4 31	7 23	4 8	4	4 56	6 57	4 30				
24 Tu	☾ 24. Q. Victoria b., 1819.	☾	4 30	7 23	rises	3	4 56	6 57	rises				
25 W	☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 29	7 24	9 13	3	4 55	6 58	8 40				
26 Th	Corpus Christi.	☾	4 29	7 25	10 10	3	4 55	6 59	9 35				
27 Fr	♀ in Aphelion.	☾	4 28	7 26	11 2	3	4 55	6 59	10 28				
28 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 28	7 27	11 45	3	4 55	7 0	11 14				
22	1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16.					15 h. 1 m.			Day's Length 14 h. 7 m.				
29 Su	♀ in Aphelion.	☾	4 27	7 28	morn	3	4 54	7 1	11 56				
30 M	☾ Decoration Day.	☾	4 27	7 29	0 23	3	4 54	7 1	morn				
31 Tu	☾ 31. Bat. Seven Pines, '62	☾	4 26	7 30	0 53	3	4 53	7 2	0 32				



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D.H.M.	D.H.M.	D.H.M.
N. M. . .	7 8 16 M.	7 7 16 M.	7 5 16 M.
F. Q. . .	14 11 19 M.	14 10 19 M.	14 8 19 M.
F. M. . .	22 3 12 E.	22 2 12 E.	22 0 12 E.
L. Q. . .	29 11 39 E.	29 10 39 E.	29 8 39 E.

D. M.	D. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.
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1 W		Kentucky a State, 1792.
2 Th		Stationary
3 Fr		Jefferson Davis born, 1808.
4 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ ♀ ☾

LATITUDE

Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

MOON'S SIGNS	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

☾	4 26	7 31	1 19
☾	4 25	7 32	1 42
☾	4 25	7 32	2 9
☾	4 24	7 33	2 30

LATITUDE

Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

☾	4 53	7 2	1 4
☾	4 53	7 3	1 34
☾	4 52	7 3	2 9
☾	4 52	7 4	2 40

23 2nd Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. 15 h. 10 m. Day's Length 14 h. 12 m.

5 Su	♂ ♀ ☾	☾	4 24	7 34	2 58	2	4 52	7 4	3 14
6 M		☾	4 24	7 34	3 32	2	4 52	7 5	3 57
7 Tu	☾ 7. Washington command'r, 1775	☾	4 23	7 35	sets	2	4 53	7 5	sets
8 W	☾ Pres. Jackson d., 1845.	☾	4 23	7 35	9 18	1	4 51	7 6	8 44
9 Th	☾ ☾	☾	4 23	7 36	10 17	1	4 51	7 6	9 45
10 Fr	☾ Crystal Palace opened, 1851	☾	4 22	7 36	11 4	1	4 51	7 7	10 36
11 Sa	☾ Narragansett disaster, 1880.	☾	4 22	7 37	11 41	1	4 51	7 7	11 17

24 3rd Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. 15 h. 15 m. Day's Length 14 h. 17 m.

12 Su	☾ Massacre at Paris, 1814.	☾	4 22	7 37	morn	1	4 51	7 8	11 53
13 M	☾ American Party meets, '55.	☾	4 22	7 37	0 11	0	4 51	7 8	morn
14 Tu	☾ 14. Henry Vane executed, 1662	☾	4 22	7 38	0 34	0	4 51	7 8	0 23
15 W	☾ ☾ ☾	☾	4 22	7 38	0 53	s.w.	4 51	7 9	0 47
16 Th	☾ The Great Eclipse, 1806.	☾	4 22	7 39	1 14	0	4 51	7 9	1 14
17 Fr	☾ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	☾	4 22	7 39	1 31	0	4 51	7 10	1 40
18 Sa	☾ Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	☾	4 23	7 39	1 50	1	4 51	7 10	2 4

25 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. 15 h. 17 m. Day's Length 14 h. 18 m.

19 Su	☾ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.	☾	4 23	7 40	2 12	1	4 52	7 10	2 32
20 M	☾ Cornwallis evac. Rich., 1781.	☾	4 23	7 40	2 38	1	4 52	7 11	3 3
21 Tu	☾ Marcus W. Acheson d., 1906	☾	4 23	7 40	3 9	1	4 52	7 11	3 29
22 W	☾ 22. Centers ☾, Summer begins	☾	4 23	7 40	rises	2	4 52	7 11	rises
23 Th	☾ Duke of Almodovar died, '06.	☾	4 24	7 40	8 53	2	4 53	7 11	8 24
24 Fr	☾ St. John, Baptist.	☾	4 24	7 40	9 44	2	4 53	7 11	9 12
25 Sa	☾ Isabella abdicate ^d , 1870.	☾	4 24	7 40	10 24	2	4 53	7 11	9 53

26 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. 15 h. 15 m. Day's Length 14 h. 18 m.

26 Su	☾ George IV of Eng. d., 1830.	☾	4 2	7 40	10 57	2	4 53	7 11	10 34
27 M	☾ Bat. Gaines' Mill, 1862.	☾	4 2	7 40	11 23	3	4 54	7 12	11 7
28 Tu	☾ ☾ ☾	☾	4 2	7 40	11 44	3	4 54	7 12	11 36
29 W	☾ 29. St. Peter and St. Paul	☾	4 26	7 40	morn	3	4 54	7 12	morn
30 Th	☾ British evac. N. J., 1777	☾	4 26	7 40	0 5	2	4 54	7 12	0 5



MOON'S PHASES.

				LATITUDE			LATITUDE					
				MOON'S SIGNS	Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.			Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.				
N. M.	D. H. M.	Chicago D. H. M.	Seattle D. H. M.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises		
F. Q.	6 420 E.	6 320 E.	6 120 E.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
F. M.	14 324 M.	14 224 M.	14 024 M.									
L. Q.	22 337 M.	22 237 M.	22 037 M.									
	29 434 M.	29 334 M.	29 134 M.									
D. D. M. W.				HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.								
1 Fr	♂ h ☾			[1881]	4 27	7 40	0 33	3	4 5	7 12	0 40	
2 Sa				Pres. Garfield assassinated	4 27	7 40	0 58	4	4 55	7 12	1 11	
27 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matt 5. 15 h. 12 m. Day's Length 14 h. 16 m.												
3 Su				Massacre of Wyoming, 1878	4 28	7 40	1 27	4	4 56	7 12	1 40	
4 M	♂ ♀ ☾ ⊕			in Aphelion	4 28	7 40	2 5	4	4 56	7 12	2 32	
5 Tu	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾				4 29	7 39	2 52	4	4 57	7 11	3 24	
6 W	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾				4 29	7 39	3 48	4	4 57	7 11	4 22	
7 Th	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾			Sheridan died, 1816	4 30	7 39	sets	5	4 58	7 11	sets	
8 Fr	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾				4 31	7 38	9 37	5	4 58	7 11	9 11	
9 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾ ☾			Crimean war ends, 1855	4 32	7 38	10 9	5	4 58	7 10	9 48	
28 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. 15 h. 5 m. Day's Length 14 h. 11 m.												
10 Su				Tobacco in England, 1586	4 32	7 37	10 35	5	4 59	7 10	10 21	
11 M				Hamilton shot by Burr, 1804	4 33	7 37	10 58	5	4 59	7 10	10 49	
12 Tu	♂ h ☾				4 34	7 36	11 14	5	5 0	7 9	11 13	
13 W	♂ h ☾			Marat assassinated, 1793	4 35	7 36	11 37	5	5 1	7 9	11 42	
14 Th	♂ h ☾			14 The Bastille dest 1789	4 35	7 35	11 54	6	5 1	7 9	morn	
15 Fr	♂ h ☾			Cawnpore massacre 1857	4 36	7 34	morn	6	5 2	7 8	0 6	
16 Sa	♂ h ☾				4 37	7 34	0 13	6	5 2	7 8	0 32	
29 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 7. 14 h. 55 m. Day's Length 14 h. 5 m.												
17 Su				Bishop White died, 1836	4 38	7 33	0 59	6	5 3	7 8	1 3	
18 M				H. Irving knighted, 1895	4 39	7 32	1 9	6	5 4	7 7	1 37	
19 Tu	♂ h ☾				4 40	7 32	1 46	6	5 4	7 7	2 17	
20 W	♂ h ☾			Pope Leo XIII died, 1903	4 41	7 31	2 30	6	5 5	7 6	3 4	
21 Th	♂ h ☾				4 42	7 30	rises	6	5 6	7 6	rises	
22 Fr	♂ h ☾			22. Russell Sage d., 1906	4 43	7 29	8 23	6	5 6	7 5	7 54	
23 Sa	♂ h ☾			♂ in Aphelion	4 44	7 28	8 59	6	5 7	7 4	8 34	
30 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. 14 h. 44 m. Day's Length 13 h. 56 m.												
24 Su				Battle of Niagara, 1759	4 44	7 28	9 28	6	5 8	7 4	9 9	
25 M				St. James	4 45	7 27	9 40	6	5 8	7 3	9 39	
26 Tu				Bat. of Banbury, Eng., 1469	4 46	7 26	10 12	6	5 9	7 2	10 8	
27 W				Jane McCrea killed, 1777	4 47	7 25	10 37	6	5 10	7 2	10 42	
28 Th				Wilberforce died, 1833	4 48	7 23	11 1	6	5 10	7 1	11 13	
29 Fr				29. ♂ h ☾	4 49	7 22	11 28	6	5 11	7 1	11 47	
30 Sa	♂ h ☾				4 50	7 21	morn	6	5 11	7 0	morn	
31 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. 14 h. 29 m. Day's Length 13 h. 48 m.												
31 Su				Abbe Listz died, 1886.	4 51	7 20	0 2	6	5 13	7 0	0 27	



MOON'S PHASES.

MOON'S PHASES.			LATITUDE			LATITUDE		
	Boston	Chicago	Seattle	Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.		Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.		
N. M.	5 1 37 M.	5 0 37 M.	4 10 37 E.					
F. Q.	12 9 1 E.	12 8 1 E.	12 6 1 E.					
F. M.	20 2 14 E.	20 1 14 E.	20 1 14 M.					
L. Q.	27 9 33 M.	27 8 33 M.	27 6 33 M.					
D. M. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.			SUN Rises H. M.	SUN Sets H. M.	MOON Rises H. M.	SUN Rises H. M.	MOON Rises H. M.
1 M	South America disc., 1488			4 52	7 19	0 45	5 13	6 19
2 Tu				4 53	7 18	1 26	5 14	6 58
3 W				4 54	7 17	2 34	5 14	6 57
4 Th	Iowa admitted, 1846			4 55	7 16	3 42	5 15	6 56
5 Fr	5. Lord Howe died, 1796			4 57	7 14	sets	5 16	6 55
6 Sa				4 58	7 13	8 36	5 16	6 55

32 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. 14 h. 12 m. Day's Length 13 h. 36 m.

7 Su	Trial of Communists, 1873	4 59	7 11	8 58	6	5 18	6 54	8 49
8 M	Spanish Armada dest. 1588	5 0	7 10	9 17	6	5 18	6 53	9 14
9 Tu		5 1	7 9	9 38	5	5 18	6 52	9 42
10 W		5 2	7 8	9 58	5	5 19	6 51	10 7
11 Th	Barbadoes devastated, 1881	5 3	7 6	10 16	5	5 20	6 50	10 32
12 Fr	12. Gt fire Pittsburg, '87	5 4	7 5	10 39	5	5 21	6 49	11 1
13 Sa	Manilla sur. to Americans '98	5 5	7 3	11 6	5	5 21	6 48	11 33

33 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. 13 h. 55 m. Day's Length 13 h. 24 m.

14 Su	♀ in ☉	5 6	7 1	11 40	5	5 22	6 46	morn
15 M	♂ in ☉	5 7	7 0	morn	4	5 23	6 45	0 11
16 Tu	Battle Bennington, Vt., 1777	5 8	6 59	0 21	4	5 23	6 44	0 56
17 W	♂ ☉	5 9	6 58	1 11	4	5 24	6 43	1 46
18 Th	Ole Bull died, 1880	5 10	6 56	2 11	4	5 25	6 42	2 44
19 Fr	Beranger born, 1780	5 12	6 54	3 18	4	5 25	6 41	3 48
20 Sa	20. ♀ stationary	5 13	6 53	rises	3	5 26	6 40	rises

34 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. 13 h. 37 m. Day's Length 13 h. 13 m.

21 Su	Prof. Tyndall born, 1820	5 14	6 51	7 55	3	5 26	6 39	7 41
22 M	Irish land bill passed, 1881	5 15	6 50	8 16	3	5 27	6 38	8 10
23 Tu	Battle Rappahannock, 1862	5 16	6 48	8 39	3	5 28	6 37	8 42
24 W	St. Bartholomew	5 17	6 47	9 6	2	5 29	6 35	9 14
25 Th	♂ ☉	5 18	6 45	9 30	2	5 29	6 34	9 48
26 Fr	Louise Phillippe, d. 1850	5 19	6 43	10 2	2	5 30	6 33	10 27
27 Sa	27. Bat. of Long Island, 1776	5 20	6 42	10 42	2	5 31	6 32	11 11

35 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. 13 h. 19 m. Day's Length 13 h. 0 m.

28 Su	Delaware River discov. 1609	5 21	6 40	11 29	1	5 31	6 31	morn
29 M	Brigham Young died, 1877	5 22	6 39	morn	1	5 32	6 29	0 2
30 Tu	♂ ☉	5 23	6 37	0 24	1	5 33	6 28	0 59
31 W	Earthquake, Charleston, '86	5 24	6 35	1 29	0	5 33	6 27	2 2



MOON'S PHASES.

				LATITUDE				LATITUDE				
				MOON'S SIGNS	Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.			SUN FAST	Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.			
					SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	
D. M.	D. H. M.	Boston	Chicago									Seattle
N. M.	3 1 6 E.	3 0 6 E.	3 10 6 M.									
F. Q.	11 31 1 E.	11 21 1 E.	11 01 1 E.									
F. M.	18 11 52 E.	18 10 52 E.	18 8 52 E.									
L. Q.	25 3 54 E.	25 2 54 E.	25 0 54 E.									
D. D.												
M. W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.											
1 Th	♂ ♀ ☾			♊	5 25	6 33	2 37	0	5 34	6 26	3 6	
2 Fr	♂ ☾	Great fire London, 1666		♋	5 26	6 32	3 45	0	5 35	6 24	4 10	
3 Sa	♂ ☾	3. O. Cromwell d. 1658		♌	5 27	6 30	sets	0	5 35	6 23	sets	
36 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 6. 13 h. 0 m. Day's Length 12 h. 46 m												
4 Su	♂ ☾ ☾			♍	5 28	6 28	7 22	1	5 36	6 22	7 15	
6 M	♂ ☾ ☾			♎	5 29	6 27	7 43	1	5 36	6 20	7 43	
6 Tu	♂ ☾ ☾			♏	5 30	6 25	8 2	1	5 37	6 19	8 9	
7 W	♂ ☾ ☾	John G. Whittier d. 1892		♐	5 32	6 23	8 20	2	5 38	6 18	8 34	
8 Th	♂ ☾ ☾	Massacre of Jews Poland, '06		♑	5 33	6 22	8 40	2	5 38	6 16	9 0	
9 Fr	♂ ☾ ☾	Battle Flodden Field, 1513		♒	5 34	6 20	9 6	2	5 39	6 15	9 31	
10 Sa	♂ ☾ ☾	Gen. McCook shot, 1873		♓	5 35	6 18	9 36	3	5 39	6 14	10 5	
37 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. 12 h. 40 m. Day's Length 12 h. 32 m.												
11 Su	♂ ☾ ☾	11. Bat. Brandywine 1770		♊	5 36	6 16	10 14	3	5 40	6 12	10 47	
12 M	♂ ☾ ☾	Stationary		♋	5 37	6 14	11 0	3	5 41	6 11	11 35	
13 Tu	♂ ☾ ☾	Battle of Chapultepec, 1847		♌	5 38	6 13	11 54	4	5 42	6 10	morn	
14 W	♂ ☾ ☾			♍	5 39	6 11	morn	4	5 42	6 8	0 29	
15 Th	♂ ☾ ☾	Gr. Hel. Lat. S.		♎	5 40	6 9	0 58	4	5 43	6 7	1 33	
16 Fr	♂ ☾ ☾	Louis XVIII died, 1824.		♏	5 41	6 7	2 7	5	5 44	6 6	2 35	
17 Sa	♂ ☾ ☾	♀ in perihelion.		♐	5 42	6 6	3 20	5	5 44	6 4	3 42	
38 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. 12 h. 21 m. Day's Length 12 h. 18 m.												
18 Su	♂ ☾ ☾	18 Prof. Alex. Bain, d., 19 3.		♑	5 43	6 4	rises	6	5 45	6 3	rises	
19 M	♂ ☾ ☾	Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.		♒	5 44	6 2	6 39	6	5 46	6 2	6 39	
20 Tu	♂ ☾ ☾	Italians occup'd Rome, '70.		♓	5 45	6 0	7 8	6	5 46	6 0	7-15	
21 W	♂ ☾ ☾	Ember Day. ♂ ♀ ☾		♊	5 46	5 59	7 32	7	5 47	5 59	7 47	
22 Th	♂ ☾ ☾	Virgil, poet, d., 19 B C.		♋	5 47	5 57	8 3	7	5 48	5 58	8 25	
23 Fr	♂ ☾ ☾	Ember Day.		♌	5 49	5 55	8 40	7	5 48	5 56	9 8	
24 Sa	♂ ☾ ☾	Ember Day.		♍	5 50	5 53	9 26	8	5 49	5 55	9 58	
39 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22. 12 h. 1 m. Day's Length 12 h. 6 m.												
25 Su	♂ ☾ ☾	25 First American Newspaper.		♎	5 51	5 52	10 18	8	5 49	5 54	10 54	
26 M	♂ ☾ ☾	Battle of Obichamauga, 1690.		♏	5 52	5 50	11 21	8	5 50	5 52	11 55	
27 Tu	♂ ☾ ☾			♐	5 53	5 48	morn	9	5 51	5 51	morn	
28 W	♂ ☾ ☾	Detroit retaken, 1813.		♑	5 54	5 46	0 28	9	5 51	5 50	0 58	
29 Th	♂ ☾ ☾	Michaelmas.		♒	5 55	5 45	1 35	9	5 52	5 48	2 0	
30 Fr	♂ ☾ ☾	Treaty with France, 1800.		♓	5 56	5 43	2 42	10	5 53	5 47	3 3	



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
	D.H.M.	D.H.M.	D.H.M.
N. M. . .	3 3 32 M.	3 2 32 M.	3 0 32 M.
F. Q. . .	11 8 40 M.	11 7 40 M.	11 5 40 M.
F. M. . .	18 9 24 M.	18 8 24 M.	18 6 24 M.
L. Q. . .	25 0 43 M.	24 11 48 E.	24 9 48 E.

D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.
M. W.	

LATITUDE

Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

LATITUDE

Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

MOON'S SIGNS

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

SUN FAST

SUN	SUN	MOON
Rises	Sets	Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1	Sa	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ☿ ☿ ☾	12	5 57	5 41	3 50	10	5 54	5 46	4 4
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40 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 9. 11 h. 40 m. Day's Length 11 h. 50 m.

2	Su	♂ ♂ ☾	10	5 49	5 39	4 57	10	5 54	5 44	5 3
3	M	♂ 3. ♂ ☿ ♀	11	6 0	5 38	sets	11	5 55	5 43	sets
4	Tu	☾ ♂ ☿ ☾	12	6 1	5 36	6 25	11	5 56	5 42	6 37
5	W	Battle Thames, 1813.	1	6 2	5 34	6 44	11	5 56	5 40	7 2
6	Th	Brit. capt. Ft. Clinton, 1777.	2	6 3	5 33	7 7	12	5 57	5 39	7 31
7	Fr	Chas. S. Parnell, died, 1891.	3	6 4	5 31	7 35	12	5 58	5 38	8 4
8	Sa	♀ in Perihelion.	4	6 5	5 29	8 10	12	5 58	5 36	8 42

41 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22. 11 h. 20 m. Day's Length 11 h. 36 m.

9	Su	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	11	6 7	5 27	8 52	12	5 59	5 35	9 26
10	M	Lorenzo Snow died, 1901.	12	6 8	5 26	9 42	13	6 0	5 34	10 17
11	Tu	11. ♂ ☿ ☾	1	6 9	5 24	10 40	13	6 1	5 33	11 14
12	W	☾ Columbus disc. America, 1492.	2	6 10	5 23	11 45	13	6 1	5 32	morn
13	Th	Battle Queenstown, 1812.	3	6 11	5 21	morn	14	6 2	5 30	0 15
14	Fr	Wm. Penn born, 1644.	4	6 12	5 19	0 56	14	6 3	5 29	1 21
15	Sa	☐ ☿ ☾	5	6 14	5 18	2 9	14	6 4	5 28	2 28

42 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. 11 h. 1 m. Day's Length 11 h. 23 m.

16	Su	Noah Webster born, 1758.	12	6 15	5 16	3 28	14	6 4	5 27	3 38
17	M	Queen of Holland betrothed, 1900.	1	6 16	5 15	4 47	14	6 5	5 26	4 49
18	Tu	18 St. Luke.	2	6 17	5 13	rises	15	6 6	5 24	rises
19	W	☾ ♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ ☿ ☾	3	6 18	5 11	5 59	15	6 7	5 23	6 19
20	Th	Panic begun, 1873.	4	6 19	5 10	6 35	15	6 7	5 22	7 0
21	Fr	Nelson died, 1805.	5	6 21	5 8	7 19	15	6 8	5 21	7 50
22	Sa	♂ ♀ ♂	6	6 22	5 7	8 11	1	6 9	5 20	8 46

43 22nd Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 18 10 h. 42 m. Day's Length 11 h. 9 m.

23	Su	Irish rebellion, 1641.	15	6 23	5 5	9 11	15	6 10	5 19	9 47
24	M	♂ ☿ ☾	16	6 24	5 4	10 18	16	6 10	5 18	10 51
25	Tu	25 ☿ Stationary.	17	6 25	5 3	11 26	16	6 11	5 17	11 54
26	W	☾ Harlem R. R. opened, 1836.	18	6 27	5 1	morn	16	6 12	5 16	morn
27	Th	♂ ☿ ☾	19	6 28	5 0	0 34	16	6 13	5 15	0 56
28	Fr	♂ ♀ ☾	20	6 29	4 58	1 41	16	6 14	5 14	1 57
29	Sa	♂ ☿ ☾	21	6 30	4 57	2 47	16	6 15	5 13	2 57

44 23rd Sunday after Trinity Matt. 23 10 h. 25 m. Day's Length 10 h. 57 m.

30	Su	John Adams born, 1735.	16	6 31	4 56	3 53	16	6 15	5 12	3 55
31	M	Halloween. ♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ ☿ ☾	17	6 32	4 54	4 53	16	6 16	5 11	4 48



MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	Chicago	Seattle
N. M. . .	D. H. M. 1 8 56 E.	D. H. M. 1 7 56 E.	D. H. M. 1 5 56 E.
F. Q. . .	10 0 29 M.	9 11 29 E.	9 9 29 E.
F. M. . .	16 7 25 E.	16 6 15 E.	16 4 25 E.
L. Q. . .	23 1 13 E.	23 0 13 E.	23 10 13 M.

D. D.	HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.
M. W.	
1 Tu	1. ♂ ♀ ☾ ☿ ♀ ☾
2 W	Battle Roan Spring, '63
3 Th	♂ ♀ ☿
4 Fri	♂ ♀ ☿
5 Sa	Gunpowder Plot, 1605

MOON'S SIGNS

SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

LATITUDE

Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.

SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 33	4 53	5 58
6 35	4 52	sets
6 36	4 51	5 37
6 38	4 49	6 9
6 39	4 48	6 49

SUN FAST

Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.

SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 17	5 10	5 46
6 18	5 9	sets
6 19	5 8	6 4
6 20	5 7	6 40
6 21	5 6	7 23

45 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 6. 10 h. 7 m. Day's Length 10 h. 44 m

6 Su	Gen. Meade died, 1872	6 40	4 47	7 35	16	6 23	5 6	8 11
7 M	♂ ♀ ☾	6 42	4 46	8 30	16	6 23	5 5	9 5
8 Tu	Montana admitted, 1889	6 43	4 45	9 32	16	6 24	5 4	10 3
9 W	King Edward VII born, 1841	6 44	4 44	10 37	16	6 24	5 3	11 6
10 Th	10. Martin Luther born, [1483.	6 45	4 43	11 49	16	6 25	5 2	morn
11 Fr	♂ ♀ ☿	6 47	4 42	morn	16	6 26	5 2	0 10
12 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	6 48	4 41	1 0	16	6 27	5 1	1 15

46 25th Sunday after Trinity. John 6. 9 h. 51 m. Day's Length 10 h. 32 m


13 Su	Battle of Dumblain, 1715	6 49	4 40	2 18	16	6 28	5 0	2 21
14 M	Battle of Arcola, 1796	6 51	4 39	3 33	16	6 29	5 0	3 30
15 Tu	♂ ♀ ☾ [taken, 1776	6 52	4 38	4 50	15	6 30	4 59	4 40
16 W	16. Fort Washington	6 53	4 37	6 13	15	6 31	4 59	5 54
17 Th	Boston riot, 1747	6 54	4 36	rises	15	6 32	4 58	rises
18 Fr	Chester A. Arthur d. 1886	6 55	4 36	5 58	15	6 33	4 58	6 31
19 Sa	John Jay's treaty, 1794	6 57	4 35	6 57	15	6 34	4 57	7 32

47 26th Sunday after Trinity Matt. 25. 9 h. 36 m. Day's Length 10 h. 23 m.

20 Su	♂ ♀ ☾	6 58	4 34	8 5	14	6 34	4 57	8 38
21 M	♂ in Aphelion	6 59	4 34	9 14	14	6 35	4 56	9 43
22 Tu	Sentence Queen Mary, 1586	7 0	4 33	10 23	14	6 36	4 56	10 49
23 W	23. Tallis, Music comp. d. 1535	7 1	4 32	11 31	14	6 37	4 56	11 50
24 Th	Bat. Lookout Mt., 1864	7 2	4 32	morn	13	6 38	4 56	morn
25 Fr	Brit. evae. N. Y., 1783	7 4	4 31	0 39	13	6 39	4 55	0 49
26 Sa	♂ ♀ ☾	7 5	4 31	1 45	13	6 40	4 55	1 48

48 Advent Sunday. Matt. 21. 9 h. 24 m. Day's Length 10 h. 14 m.

27 Su	1st steam printing, 1814	7 6	4 30	2 48	13	6 41	4 55	2 44
28 M	♂ ♀ ☾	7 7	4 30	3 49	12	6 42	4 54	3 38
29 Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	7 8	4 29	4 54	12	6 42	4 54	4 36
30 W	St. Andrew	7 9	4 29	5 58	11	6 43	4 54	5 34

											
DECEMBER 1910											
MOON'S PHASES.				LATITUDE				LATITUDE			
Boston D.H.M. Chicago D.H.M. Seattle D.H.M. N.M. 1 4 11 E. 1 3 11 E. 1 1 11 E. F.Q. 9 2 5 E. 9 1 5 E. 9 11 5 M. F.M. 16 6 5 M. 16 5 5 M. 16 3 5 M. L.Q. 23 5 36 M. 23 4 36 M. 23 2 36 M. N.M. 31 11 21 M. 31 10 21 M. 31 8 21 M.				Of Boston, New England, Middle states, O., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., Ore. and Wash.				Of Charleston, N. & S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La., Ark., Tex., New Mexico and Cal.			
D. D. M. W.				H. M. H. M. H. M.				H. M. H. M. H. M.			
HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.				MOON'S SIGNS				MOON'S SIGNS			
1 Th		1. ♂ ♀ ☾	m	7 10	4 23	7 2	11	6 44	4 54	6 33	
2 Fri		♂ ♀ ☾	m	7 11	4 29	sets	11	6 45	4 54	sets	
3 Sa		Bat. of Hohenlinden, 1800.	7 12	4 23	5 32	10	6 46	4 54	6 7		
49 2nd Sunday in Advent.				Luke 21. 9 h. 15 m.				Day's Length 10 h. 8 m.			
4 Su	♀ in ☾	7 13	4 23	6 25	10	6 46	4 54	7 0			
5 M	♂ ☾	7 14	4 28	7 25	10	6 47	4 54	7 57			
6 Tu	Jefferson Davis died, 1889.	7 15	4 28	8 29	9	6 48	4 54	8 57			
7 W	Marshall Ney shot, 1815.	7 16	4 28	9 36	9	6 49	4 54	10 0			
8 Th	Eli Whitney born, 1765.	7 17	4 28	10 45	8	6 50	4 54	11 3			
9 Fr	9. Baxter died, 1691.	7 18	4 28	11 58	8	6 51	4 54	morn			
10 Sa	Miss. a State, 1817.	7 18	4 28	morn	7	6 51	4 54	0 9			
50 3rd Sunday in Advent.				Matt. 11. 9 h. 9 m.				Day's Length 10 h. 2 m.			
11 Su	Constitution of Brazil, 1823.	7 19	4 28	1 14	7	6 52	4 54	1 14			
12 M	♂ h ☾	7 20	4 28	2 24	6	6 53	4 55	2 17			
13 Tu	Drake sailed, 1577.	7 21	4 28	3 42	6	6 54	4 55	3 27			
14 W	Ember Day.	7 22	4 29	5 3	6	6 54	4 55	4 40			
15 Th	General Wayne died, 1796.	7 23	4 29	6 25	5	6 55	4 55	5 56			
16 Fr	16. Ember Day.	7 23	4 29	rises	5	6 55	4 56	rises			
17 Sa	Ember Day.	7 24	4 29	5 40	4	6 56	4 56	6 15			
51 4th Sunday in Advent.				John 1. 9 h. 5 m.				Day's Length 10 h. 0 m.			
18 Su	♂ ♀ ☾	7 25	4 30	6 52	4	6 57	4 57	7 24			
19 M	Cudahy kidnapped, 1900.	7 25	4 30	8 8	3	6 57	4 57	8 31			
20 Tu	U. S Bank closed, 1791.	7 26	4 31	9 16	3	6 58	4 58	9 37			
21 W	St. Thomas.	7 26	4 32	10 26	2	6 58	4 58	10 39			
22 Th	☾ enters ♄ winter begins.	7 27	4 32	11 35	2	6 58	4 58	11 40			
23 Fr	23. Henry W. Grady d. '89.	7 27	4 33	morn	1	6 59	4 59	morn			
24 Sa	♂ Gr. elong. E.	7 27	4 33	0 34	1	7 0	5 0	0 34			
52 Christmas Day.				John 1. 9 h. 6 m.				Day's Length 10 h. 0 m.			
25 Su	Bat. of Trenton, N. J., 1776.	7 28	4 34	1 40	1	7 0	5 0	1 31			
26 M	St. Stephen. ♂ ♄ ☾	7 28	4 35	2 44	slw	7 1	5 1	2 30			
27 Tu	St. John, Evangelist.	7 28	4 3	3 48	1	7 1	5 1	3 27			
28 W	Innocents. ♂ ♂ ☾	7 29	4 36	4 51	1	7 1	5 2	4 25			
29 Th	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.	7 29	4 36	5 55	2	7 2	5 3	5 24			
30 Fi	Queen Isabella d. 1504.	7 29	4 37	6 55	2	7 2	5 3	6 21			
31 Sa	31. ♀ Stationary.	7 30	4 38	sets	2	7 2	5 4	sets			

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and the southern part of Alabama. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern part of Florida, sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

Vegetable Garden—During this month sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Leeks, early Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose.

Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can be sown.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown; also, Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Strata-gem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties; like First and Best, Little Gem, Early Washington, Blue Beauty, American Wonder, Prince of Wales, Daisy or Dwarf Telephone, Gradus, Nott's Excelsior, Morning Star, Tall and Dwarf Sugar and Alaska may be planted.

Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets should sow the seed towards the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out earlier in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed.

It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too

large if sown this month. Northern seeds will not make sets in our climate.

Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjorum, Bene, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood.

Cucumber can be planted for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in dirt bands first, and when the third leaf is developed, transplant into the hot-bed.

Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot-bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than if planted in November.

Set out Strawberry Plants.

Field.—Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out, also Red Rust-Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Guinea and Orchard Grasses, Timothy, all varieties of Millet and Giant Beggar Weed may be sown.

Orchard.—Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pecans, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange as well as other varieties of Fruit Trees enumerated in this catalogue, should be planted.

January and February are the best months to set out fruit trees.

Flower Garden.—Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy,

Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting, Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride, Flowering Sweet Peas and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Bal am (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockcomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia

Tuberosa and Cyclamen, Plant Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Tulips, all varieties of Narcissus, Anemones, Ranunculus, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Oxalis or Buttercup, all varieties of Calla Lilies, Scilla Peruviana, Tuberoses, all varieties of Japan Lilies, Amaryllis, Spanish Iris, Star or Bethlehem and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Roses and flowering ornamental shrubs. Fall annuals mentioned in this catalogue can be planted this month.

Shade Trees.—Plant all varieties mentioned in this catalogue.

FEBRUARY.

Vegetable Garden.—All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, early Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce and Kohlrabi should be transplanted, shallots divided and set out again; also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning.

All varieties of Peas can be planted, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

Plant Asparagus seed and roots.

Hot-beds, on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes or dirt bands, covered with glass, as most gardeners do here.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use Adams' Extra Early, Crosby's Dwarf Sugar,

Frotscher's Adam's Early, Early Sugar or New England, Stowell's Evergreen, Early White Flint and other early varieties.

Field.—February is the best month to plant a general crop of all varieties of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month.

All of the Grasses, Clovers and Field Seeds mentioned for January can be sown this month. Sorghum can also be planted.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown for stock food. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

Sow all varieties of Field Corn.

Orchard.—Plant fruit trees of all kinds. Pecan nuts may be planted to raise trees from.

Flower Garden.—Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia and Balsams (Lady Slippers) in frame; Torenia, different varieties of Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Roses and ornamental Shrubs, Plant Gladiolus and Tuberosa bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daises for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink, Sweet Sultan, Phlox, Verbena, Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobaea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating. Plant all bulbous roots as directed for last month.

Follow same directions as given for January for Fall annual plants.

Shade Trees.—Same directions as given for January.

MARCH

Vegetable Garden.—Sow Beets, Radishes, early Cabbage, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leeks; Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Plant all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted; set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, the White and Red Kidney can be planted for shelling purposes.

Field.—Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dhouro, Milo Maize and Teosinte for green feed. Sow Lespedeza and all varieties of Clover and Grass seed for hay and grazing.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn. Plant Sorghum, also all varieties of Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans.

Orchard.—Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

Flower Garden.—Sow Balsam (Lady Slipper), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscorn, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant all Bulbs as directed for January. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

For Fall annual plants see directions for January.

Shade Trees.—Plant all varieties mentioned in this catalogue.

APRIL

Vegetable Garden.—Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

Early Cabbage may be successfully sown. Kohlrabi can be sown, but it is best to sow thinly and drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early. It is always best to make several sowings so that in case one should fail, the other may be used. The Italian Cauliflower is hardier than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage-fly off. The plants should be looked over daily, and all green

cabbage-worms and other vermin removed.

Field.—Plant Sweet Potato slips for early crop, dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cashaw and field pumpkins.

Orchard.—Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

Flower Garden.—Sow Balsam (Lady Slipper), Gomphrena, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus, and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

Plant all annuals described in this catalogue.

Shade Trees.—Can be planted during the early part of the month.

MAY

Vegetable Garden.—Sow as directed for April.

Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

All varieties of early Cabbage can be sown this month.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and taste-

less. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Improved Royal Cabbage, Hubbard, Perpignan, Steckler's French Market, White Paris Coss or Roman are the best for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower may be sown.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback are the best varieties for late planting.

Field.—Cow Peas and Crowders can be

planted, the latter is the best to be used green.

Sweet Potato slips can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up and stored away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Grass and Field Seeds, Sorghum, Field and Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

Orchard.—Besides Budding, nothing can be done.

Flower Garden.—Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

Vegetable Garden.—The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast during this month.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears; also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well; but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than other varieties. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips.

Sow all kinds of Radishes; Endive for salad, also Royal and Perpignan Lettuce.

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in

the latter month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown at the early part of this month; towards the end Half Early Paris, Extra Early Paris, Early Dwarf Erfurt, Henderson's Snowball and Early Italian Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough; at once from the seed bed into the open ground; others plant them first in dirt bands and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

Field.—Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Sorghum and all varieties of Field Corn can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips for a late crop.

Orchard.—Nothing can be done.

Flower Garden.—Follow instructions given for April.

Flowering Annuals to be had in their planting season.

JULY.

Vegetable Garden.—Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also, some Corn for roasting ears.

Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Endive, Lettuce, all Radishes, as well as all Cauliflowers mentioned for June planting.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown.

Plant all varieties of Cabbage mentioned in catalogue. Some seasons we have early frosts, other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small, or half-grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or three sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when cold weather sets in. It is

more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate; but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially, after a mild winter, very plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent.

Field.—Field Corn, Cow and Canada Peas and Sorghum can be planted.

In the Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done during this month.

AUGUST.

Vegetable Garden.—During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, White, Black-Eyed and Dwarf Marrowfat, Alaska, Blue Beauty, Morning Star and Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also all varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but if the weather should be very dry, these seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up. All varieties of Radish may be sown.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be planted; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Carrots may be sown in the latter part, if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

All varieties of Celery should be sown now.

Set out Shallots. Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

Field.—Peerless and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole. Mexican June Corn can be planted in the early part of the month. Sow Cow and Field Peas, Velvet Beans and Sorghum.

Orchard.—If the weather is favorable Orange trees may be transplanted during this month, and will generally do better than those transplanted in February.

Flower Garden.—Sow Balsam (Lady Slipper), Zinnia, Cockscorn, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1. Plant Spring annuals as described in this catalogue.

SEPTEMBER.

Vegetable Garden.—Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant all early varieties of Peas. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Lettuce, Beet, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown, but Cabbage sown this month will generally

not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out, divide and transplant Shallots, sow Sorrel and Turnip-rooted Celery.

Field.—Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. Sow Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Guinea and Orchard Grasses, Timothy, all varieties of Millet and Giant Beggar Weed.

Orchard.—Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

Flower Garden.—During this month Flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Flowering Sweet Peas, Phlox; Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

OCTOBER.

Vegetable Garden.—This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown up to the 10th of this month, but it is better to get in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

Field.—Rye, Barley and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats should be planted for stock food; also Orchard Grass, Red and

White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass and all varieties as directed for September.

Orchard.—Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Senator Dunlap, Excelsior, Michel's Early, Ocean City, Improved Hoffman, Lady Thompson and Klondyke are the favorite varieties for the Southern States.

Flower Garden.—Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus,

Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks,

Snapdragon, Flowering Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Vegetable Garden.—During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

All varieties of Cabbage can be sown this month and will make fine heads in the spring. Artichokes should be dressed.

Sow Black-Eye Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans may be still planted; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after; it ought not to be over one month old.

Set out Strawberry plants.

Field.—Continue to sow all varieties of Grasses, Field and Clover Seed as directed for September.

Orchard.—Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant.

Flower Garden.—Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out roses and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

Shade Trees.—During the latter part of this month plant all shade trees described in this catalogue.

DECEMBER.

Vegetable Garden.—During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop may be planted, some Potatoes may be planted; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed.

Field.—Sow Alfalfa, Red, Alsike, Burr, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food.

Orchard.—Prepare ground for fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant.

Plant Pecan Nuts to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

Flower Garden.—Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

Shade Trees.—Plant all varieties.

SOWING SEEDS.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Pea and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade,

but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and Corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

GERMINATING SEEDS.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and other abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are

often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule, is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise

the young plants become tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed; we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating:

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.
Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.
Beans from 5 to 10 days.
Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.
Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.
Celery from 20 to 30 days.
Chervil from 18 to 25 days.
Collards from 5 to 12 days.
Corn Salad 14 days.
Corn from 8 to 14 days.
Cress, curled from 3 to 5 days.
Cress, broadleaved from 5 to 12 days.
Cress, water from 12 to 14 days.
Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.
Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.
Endive from 5 to 7 days.
Kohlrabi, from 5 to 10 days.
Lettuce from 6 to 10 days.
Melons, Cantelopes from 5 to 10 days.
Melons, Water from 8 to 15 days.
Mustard from 3 to 7 days.
Okra from 8 to 15 days.
Onions from 7 to 14 days.
Parsley from 20 to 30 days.
Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.
Peas from 5 to 10 days.
Pepper from 8 to 20 days.
Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
Radish from 3 to 5 days.
Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
Spinach from 8 to 14 days.
Squash from 5 to 10 days.
Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.
Turnip from 5 to 7 days.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Clover Seed from 25 to 35 days.
Clover Seed, Japan from 30 to 40 days.
Clover Seed, Burr 60 to 90 days.
Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
English Rye Grass, from 8 to 15 days.
Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.
Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Dhouro Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.
Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
Teesinte from 30 to 40 days.
Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise from 12 to 15 days.
Balm from 8 to 12 days.
Bene from 12 to 15 days.
Basil from 8 to 12 days.
Borage from 8 to 12 days.
Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
Dill from 12 to 15 days.
Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
Rue from 5 to 10 days.
Sage from 12 to 15 days.
Savory from 5 to 10 days.
Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.

We are Headquarters for Field Peas in their Season.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot-beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the

ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep, throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North; by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground, is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

	Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs
Barley	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu
Beans, Pole, 1 quart to 200 hills..	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	6 lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Broom Corn	10 lbs.
Brussels, Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz
Buckwheat	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz
Carrots, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..	5 oz
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch..	6 lbs
Clover, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	8 lbs
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne	30 lbs
Clover, Medium	10 lbs

	Quantity Per Acre.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants	6 oz
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills....	8 qts
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill....	8 lbs
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill...	3 lbs
Flax, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Grass, Kentucky Blue	2 bu
Grass, English or Perennial Rye..	3 bu
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu
Grass, Orchard, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat and Meadow Fescue	2 bu
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	2 bu
Hemp	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	4 oz
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	4 lbs
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..	3 lbs
Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
Melons. Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs

	Quantity Per Acre.
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs
Oats	2½ bu
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 lbs
Onion Seed for transplanting	1½ lbs
Onion Seed for sets	30 lbs
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill	8 bu
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill...	5 lbs
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill...	8 lbs
Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill	1½ bu
Peas, field	2½ bu
Pepper, 4 oz. to 1500 plants	4 oz
Potatoes	16 bu
Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills	4 qts

	Quantity Per Acre.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill ...	8 lbs
Rye	1½ bu
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill...	8 lbs
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill...	10 lbs
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill	2 lbs
Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills...	2 lbs
Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills...	3 lbs
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	3 oz
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz
Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill...	1½ lbs
Vetches	2 bu
Wheat	1 to 2 bu

The foregoing calculations are made for sowing in spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot	174,240
1 foot	43,560
1½ feet	19,360
2 feet	10,890
2½ feet	6,969
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840
4 feet by 1 foot	10,888
4 feet by 2 feet	5,444
4 feet by 3 feet	3,629
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
6 feet	1,210
7 feet	839
8 feet	680
9 feet	572
10 feet	435
11 feet	360
12 feet	302
15 feet	193
18 feet	134
20 feet	108
25 feet	69
30 feet	49

Standard Weight of Seeds.

	Per Bushel.
Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs
Alsike Clover	60 "
Barley	48 "
Beans	60 "
Broom Corn	46 "
Buckwheat	48 "
Canary Seed	60 "
Castor Beans	46 "
Clover Seed, Red	60 "
Clover Seed, White	60 "
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 "
Clover Seed, Japan	25 "
Clover Seed, Burr, recleaned	60 "
Corn, shelled, Adams	50 "
Corn, shelled, Sugar measured about	42 "
Corn, shelled, Field	56 "
Corn on ear	70 "
Flax Seed	56 "
Grass Seed, English Rye	20 "
Grass Seed, Italian Rye	20 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue	15 "
Grass Seed, Orchard	14 "
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue	14 "
Grass Seed, Timothy	45 "

	Per Bushel.
Grass Seed, Hungarian	48 lbs
Grass Seed, Johnson	25 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Oat	14 "
Grass Seed, Rescue	14 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Irish Potatoes, Heaped measure.	60 "
Millet, German and Italian	50 "
Mustard	58 "
Oats	32 "
Osage Orange	33 "
Onions	54 "
Onion Sets	32 "
Peas, Cow	60 "
Peas, English, smooth seed	60 "
Peas, English, wrinkled	56 "
Rape Seed	50 "
Rye Seed	56 "
Radish Seed	50 "
Sweet Potatoes	56 "
Sorghum	50 "
Sunflower, Russian	24 "
Teosinte	50 "
Turnip	58 "
Wheat	60 "
Vetch	60 "

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.

ARTICHOKE.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Alcachofa (Sp.), Articiocco (Ital.)

CULTURE—Artichokes are extensively cultivated for the New Orleans Market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and France, and of superior quality.

Large Green Globe. Very popular in the South, and much esteemed. We can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of year at 25c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.

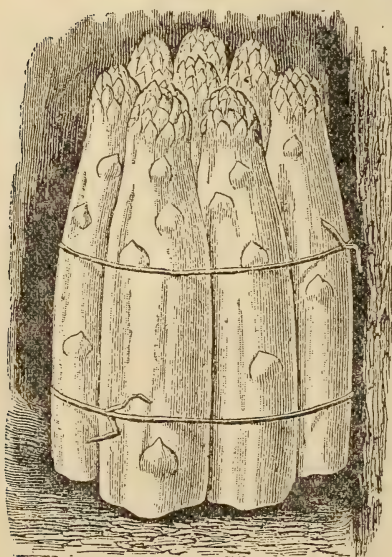


Green Globe Artichoke.

ASPARAGUS

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Esparagos (Sp.), Sparagio (Ital.)



Columbia White Mammoth.

CULTURE—The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter when the stalks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fishbrine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard variety.

Columbia White Mammoth. Is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, produc-

ing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it is not necessary to be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mistake; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth, that is, the crowns of the

plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

Palmetto. Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

BEANS (Dwarf or Bush).

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Haricot (Fr.), Echne (Ger.), Haba (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

CULTURE—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.

Improved Valentine.

This variety has all the qualities of the old Valentine, only it is ten days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax. This variety is a great improvement on its parent; the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Dwarf Golden Wax. An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same color as that kind. The pods are straight, long and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "Rust Proof," quite an object with us here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and hardier than the ordinary Golden Wax.



Improved Valentine.

Pride of Newton. This is a robust, strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much hardier.

Early Mohawk 6 Weeks. A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow 6 Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax. This splendid wax bean is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "spotted or rusted," while most of the other varieties were unsalable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.



Pride of Newton.

Extra Early Refugee. Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with market gardeners for shipping. Pods round and fleshy.

Dwarf Flageolet Wax. A German variety which figures as Perfection Wax, also Scarlet Flageolet Wax in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst the gardeners who still give the Wardwell's Kidney the preference.

Bountiful. A broad flat podded variety which is very productive and not likely to rust; it is considered by a great many people to be a very superior bean.



Extra Early Refugee.

Use Raffia for Budding, Tying, Etc., Cheaper than twine and lasts longer.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean. The illustration herewith, taken from nature, shows the handsome, straight green pods; all are absolutely stringless and of the beautiful fleshy appearance shown. The pods ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Valentines.

White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, should be planted more extensively.

Red Kidney. A kind largely planted for the New Orleans market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter. Raising this specialty is strongly recommended, as it gives universal satisfaction; it being a very early variety, making strong vigorous vines, branching out with many shoots or stems and bearing clusters of beans from bottom to top. When in full bearing it is easy for one picking the beans to gather a handful of nice beans at a single grasp. The flavor of this bean is excellent; it is used either as a green bean or dry shelling. When gathered green it is a beautiful waxy white color and at maturity it has a mingled color of white, brown and red, making it a distinctive calico variety. It is especially recommended for summer crop, to supply the table in hot weather; it will stand the heat of any climate and bear profusely all summer, as it is very prolific.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Dwarf. With all the merits of its name-sake it has in addition larger pods and is more productive. Pods of this variety are one-third larger than Valentine, and it is claimed that it is earlier; not so early as the original Stringless Green Pod, but it is desirable to plant with that variety for a succession. It retains all the characteristics and good qualities of its parent, but with a very much larger and more showy pod. In quality no variety surpasses it; gardeners and truckers should give it a thorough trial.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the long looked for bean, combining hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust.



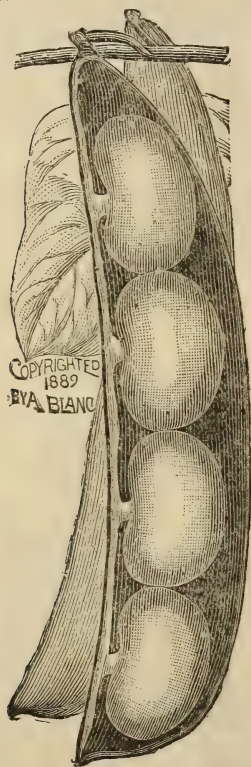
Burpee's Bush Lima.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Davis Wax. Without doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

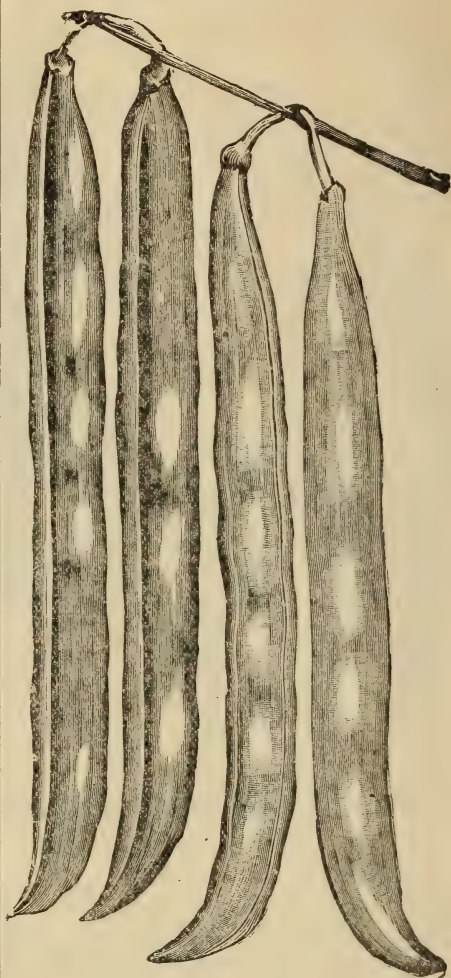
Black Valentine. This variety has all the good qualities of the Red Speckled Valentine and is much earlier, which is a great consideration when planted for the market. It is a bean worthy of being planted in every family garden.

White Wax. A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is a Dwarf Butter Bean, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called Dwarf Carolina or Sewee Bean, as the pods are the size of that variety.



Best of All (two-thirds natural size.)

Best of All. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose.

Yard Long. A splendid snap bean. The pods average two feet or more in length, are round, somewhat glossy, having the thickness of a lead pencil.



Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

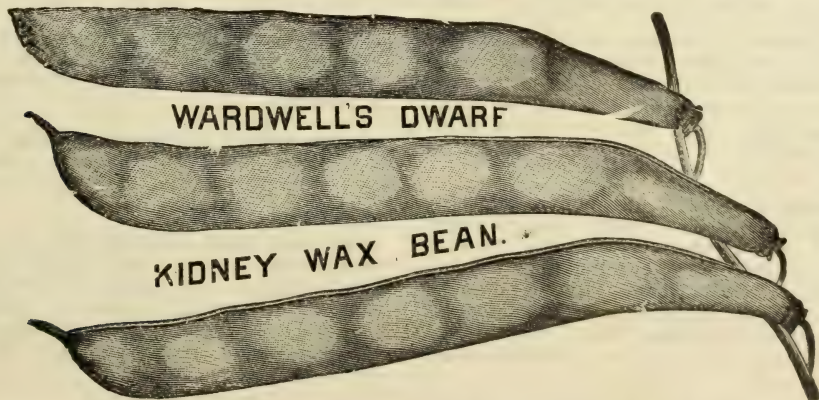
Longfellow Green-Podded. An extra early variety, of fine quality, an ideal snap bean a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is delicious, captivating the most critical, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are of robust habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit.

Round-Pod Kidney Wax. A great improvement over Wardwell's Kidney Wax as it has a true round pod of fully as good quality as that flat-podded sort. Then, as it is much more hardy and produces much better crops, we recommend it as one of the finest sorts for the Southern grower, home market or for family use.

Hodson Wax. A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific the plant being loaded with long, straight handsome pods resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All. A well-known green snap bean from Germany. American soil and culture will not produce the same variety that is grown in the Fatherland. In order to make a distinction between the two varieties, we have decided to adopt the above name, which will be a guarantee that our customers will secure the genuine article.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. Undoubtedly the best dwarf wax bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of similar shape to the Golden Wax, but longer; color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax that we know of. The color is somewhat like the Golden Wax, but more kidney-shaped and more spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of all the many new kinds we have tried, we found none to excel it.



Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush. This is a strong, upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is two weeks earlier than the long favorite grown around New Orleans, the "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City and pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall

Early Refugee or Thousand-to-One. A very excellent variety, very similar to the Valentine when green though a stronger grower; is fit for the table in about seven weeks; very productive and the best of all varieties for canning.

French Market Green Pod Bush. It has become very popular amongst our New Orleans gardeners, very fine for general use. Pods long green, perfectly round and smooth; it is as early as the Refugee but of a grand quality, a good keeper when picked. We recommend it highly for shipping and profitable planting.



Dwarf Butter Wax. This variety is also sold under the name of "Bismark" and "Rust Proof Wax." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seed is of a dark purple color when dried.

BEANS (Pole or Running).

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Haricots a Rame (Fr.), Stangen Bohnen (Ger.), Frigolo Vastago (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

CULTURE—Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat; and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

Cut Short. This is a pole bean, an old variety sometimes known as the "Corn-hill" from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalk. The pods are round, short and tender. It is quite a favorite in some sections.

Perfectly Round, Straight, Imported White Crease Back Pole. Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans, have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old style Crease Back Pole Beans, except that this bean is perfectly round and straight.

Carolina or Sewee. Similar to the Lima; the only difference is the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated.

Large Lima. An excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long crisp, tender and bright green in color. A prolific variety, one of the best on our list.

Plant Silver Hull and Japanese Buckwheat and Red and White Kaffir Corn.



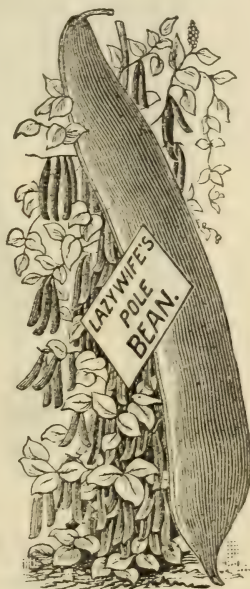
White Crease Back.

White Crease Back. A variety of Pole Beans which have been cultivated in the South for a long time, but had never come into the trade until introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes, and when in season cannot be surpassed.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned toward the end.

Seibert's Lima. Is claimed to be the earliest pole lima bean in cultivation. It is a large podded variety of first class quality.

Southern Prolific. No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer. If planted in July or August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.



Lazy Wife's. The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole. This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance as the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.



Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole.

ENGLISH BEANS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Gourganne or Feve de Mara's (Fr.), Puff Bohnen (Ger.), Haba Comun (Sp.)

<p>Broad Windsor. Should be planted in drills two and a half feet apart, every 6 inches one bean, during November; as</p>	<p>if planted in the spring it will not produce much.</p>
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BEETS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Betrave (Fr.), Roth-Ruben (Ger.), Remolacha (Sp.), Barbabietola (Ital.)

CULTURE—The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seeds over night and roll in ashes before sowing.

Steckler's Seeds are True to Name and of Best Quality.



Lentz. A strain of Blood Turnip Beet. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.

Extra Early or Bassano. Is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled.



Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purpose as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not stabled during the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.



Eclipse.

Eclipse. Introduced from Germany; very regular; of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.



Dewing's Early Red Turnip Beet.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans, and called by them Half Red.

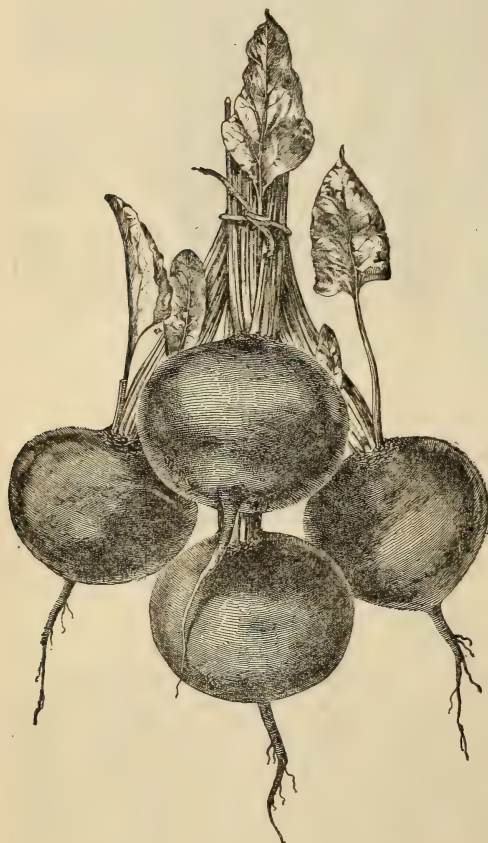
Detroit Dark Red. A choice variety of early turnip beet, skin dark red, flesh bright red. It grows very smooth, globular shape and is tender and sweet.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A distinct variety, particularly valuable on account of its richness in saccharine matter; highly prized by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. All stock will thrive on it. Deep yellow flesh and skin.

Extra Early Red Egyptian Turnip. This is a well known variety, very early, tender; deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.



Egyptian Red Turnip.



Chicago Early Blood Turnip.

Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on the foregoing sort; being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly.

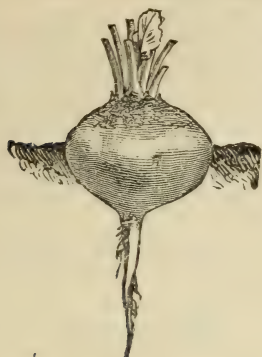
Chicago Early Blood Turnip. A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.

Frotscher's Three-Quarter Red. A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip; excellent for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

Extra Early Perfect. The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red blood beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form.

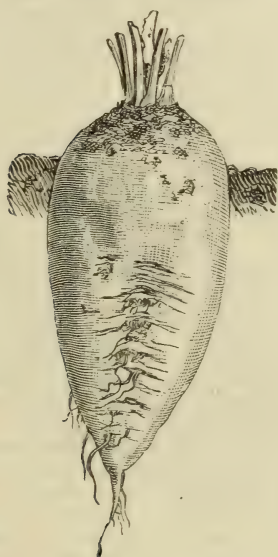
Long Blood. A very desirable variety for light soils, where roots are easy to dig. Skin very dark brownish-red. Flesh deep blood-red.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use.



Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.



White French Sugar.

White French Sugar. This is also a good stock-beet, highly prized throughout the world; is productive, nutritious, and has good keeping qualities. It is extensively grown in France, both for feeding purposes and for the manufacture of sugar, which is more extensively used there than that made from the cane.

Steckler's Extra Early. The earliest red variety in cultivation. Unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian, or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give it a trial.

Crimson Globe. This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for several years, and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosen or Sprossen Kohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussells (Ital.)

CULTURE—A vegetable cultivated the same as cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.



Brussels Sprouts.



Dwarf German Greens.

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Choux-vert (Fr.), Gruener Kohl (Ger.), Breton (Sp.), Cavolo Verde (Ital.)

CULTURE—This variety of the Cabbage tribe is known as Curly Green, or Kale. Sow the seeds in spring and transplant with the late Cabbage in early

summer. For fall crop sow early in September in drills or broadcast, they will produce small heads or tops which can be used during the Winter months; if slightly covered with manure or litter will continue growing until spring; the leaves are fit for use as soon as they get a touch of frost. To preserve them during the early winter, treat them the same as Cabbage.

Dwarf German Greens is a dwarf very hardy and popular variety with market gardeners.

BROCCOLI.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Brocoli (Sp.), Brocoli (Ital.)

Purple Cape. Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. This is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being hardier.

CABBAGE.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopfkohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavolo Capuccio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Cabbage requires a strong, good soil and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from end of October to end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years; Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer; the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco dust scattered on the plants and in the walks between the beds, is a sure preventive against insects.

Steckler's New Money Making. Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902 and cannot be equalled as a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the climate have only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it. There are many reasons why this cabbage supersedes all other varieties: viz: it is a sure header, every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst.

Autumn King or World-Beater. An extremely large and solid-heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties.

Jersey Wakefield. Very popular; is of medium size and heads up well.

Early York. An early variety, grown here mostly for family use. Highly recommended.

Large York. About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.

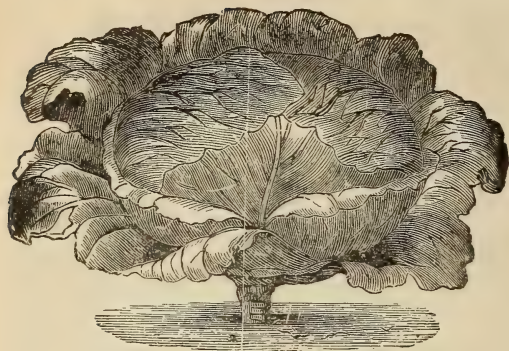


Steckler's New Money Making.

St. Louis Late Market. The Very Best Late Cabbage in Existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.

Louisville Drumhead. A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.

Early Drumhead. A similar variety to Early Flat Dutch; earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

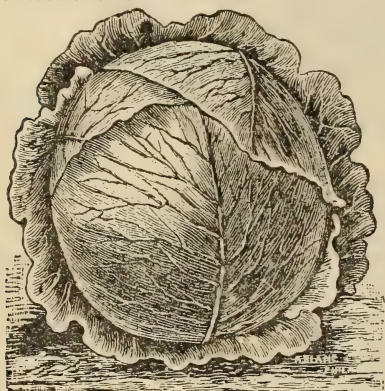


Improved Large Late Drumhead.

Improved Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

Pride of the South. An excellent variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety. The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

All Head Early. The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield.



All Head Early.



Drumhead Savoy.

Green Globe Savoy. Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.

Early Dwarf Savoy. Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Drumhead Savoy. Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish head.

Red Dutch. Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling.

Steckler's French Market Winter. This is a fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early, Fine for shipping.



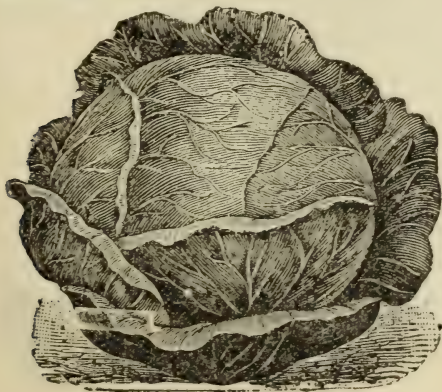
Steckler's French Market Winter.



Succession.

Succession. Resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uniform; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

Solid South. A cabbage introduced by one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.



Solid South.

St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil. A very popular variety. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.

All Season. An excellent market variety, the heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.



All Season.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Our stock of this is very superior, and it has attained a big reputation with truckers and market gardeners wherever grown. It is an ideal market-gardener's first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite.

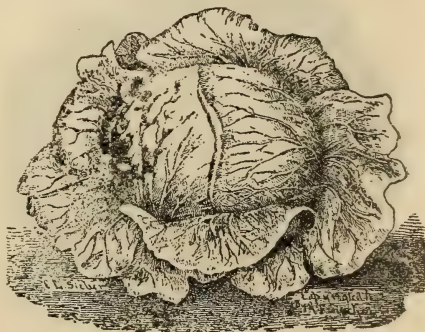
Early Winningstadt. This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good.

Charleston Wakefield. This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a specially selected stock.

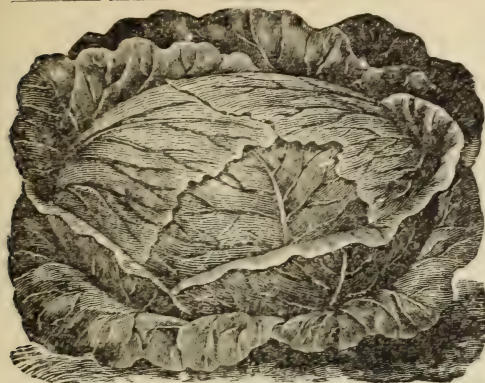
Premium Late Flat Dutch. Among the earliest of the winter Cabbages; of fine flavor; very tender.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has steadily increased since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

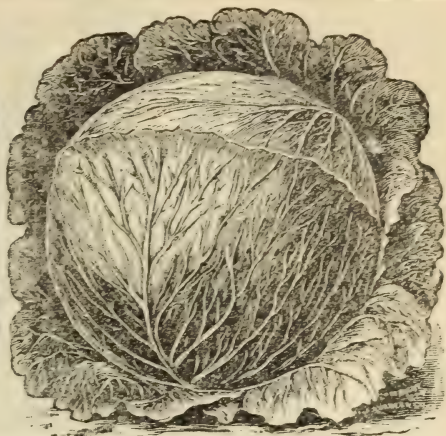


Crescent City Flat Dutch.

Crescent City Flat Dutch. This variety has been sold under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

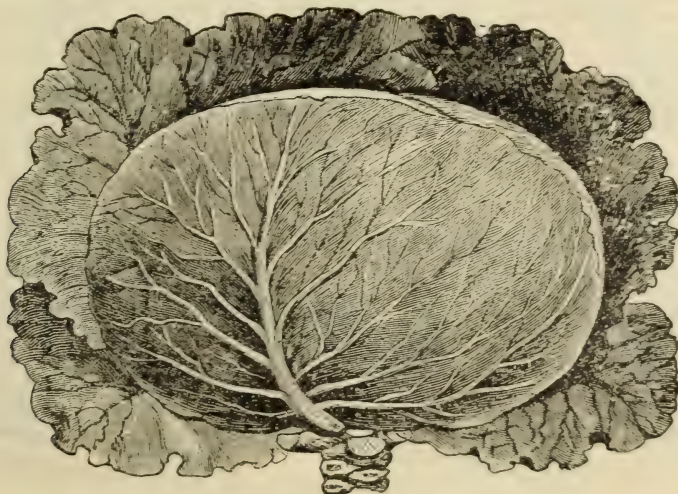
Danish Ball Head—(Hollander). This extra hard-heading variety originated in Denmark. It is the medium-sized, hard white that is received from abroad during the early spring months, and even after the long journey arrives in splendid condition. It is a medium or late variety, used mostly as a winter cabbage.



Sure Head.

Sure Head—(Genuine Stock from the Originator). Remarkable for its certainty to head. Produces very large, flattened heads, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; very uniform and firm.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.



Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market Musk Melon, the Best on Earth.



Steckler's New Leader. This cabbage has been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly. It resembles somewhat that of the Brunswick, but not quite so flat and broad, but about the same season. It is a regular header and uniform.

Orleans Pride. Earliest variety heading cabbage. It is a selected cross between the Jersey Wakefield and the Early Flat Dutch, afterwards improved by selection of stock until it produces uniformly a fine head. This cabbage is the earliest flat heading cabbage that is now known in any market, maturing at about the same season as the Charleston Wakefield. It should be planted closely in rows, as there is but little outside growth, and, when so planted, will produce fine crops of solid heads of very fine quality. Wherever it has been used, we have had most excellent reports from it. We recommend same highly for market and family use.



Orleans Pride.

Fotler's Short Stem Brunswick. A rapid grower; large, solid heads and few outside leaves; planted early it is ready for use in July; planted late it is a choice winter sort.

Creole. A northern strain of Flat Dutch grown in Louisiana some years, making it a hybrid; can be planted as early as June 1st. It is generally used for bunch greens but often affords a good, hard head of dark greenish color.

Faultless. This strain of cabbage is one which we have been at work on for several years until we have now, in our judgment, one of the best stocks of second early cabbage, a little earlier than Stein's Early Flat Dutch; remarkably uniform in its habit of growth; producing deep flat heads which are very hard. The stock heads up practically all at one time. The leaves are light green in color, broad with medium growth of plant outside of heads. The field from which the seed was taken produced fully 99 per cent of large heads, very uniform in size and very attractive in appearance.



Faultless.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced here many years ago by Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Premium Late Drumhead. A standard late cabbage, with full, firm, solid, round heads of immense size and excellent flavor; a good keeping, excellent market variety.

Improved Early Summer. This variety is deservedly popular with the market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten to twelve days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that about 9,000 plants may be set in an acre, making a very profitable crop.

CAULIFLOWER.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Choufleur (Fr.), Blumenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Sp.), Cavolo Fiore (Ital.)

CULTURE—This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the South, especially in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the LeNormands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine, but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

Steckler's Evergreen, a Standard Sugar Corn.

Le Normands, is a French variety, and largely cultivated. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads.

Early Snowball. A fine variety, great favorite and standard throughout the country; very early close growing, of compact habit. It is without doubt one of the most satisfactory early varieties. The heads are large. For early or late planting, for the family or the market garden this variety can be depended upon for excellent results.

Half Early Paris. The most popular of early varieties. Heads good size, white and compact.



Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower

Early Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

Early Italian Giant. Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Extra Early Paris. Reliable early variety. Good for forcing; produces a good head; dwarf habit; solid, pure white curd of superior quality. Should be planted very early.

Large Algiers. A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands. It is one of the best kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been introduced.



Early Italian Giant.

Late Italian Giant. This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to considerable extent in the South. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

CARROTS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Carrotte (Fr.), Moehre or Gelbe Rube (Gr.), Zanahoria (Sp.), Carota (Ital).

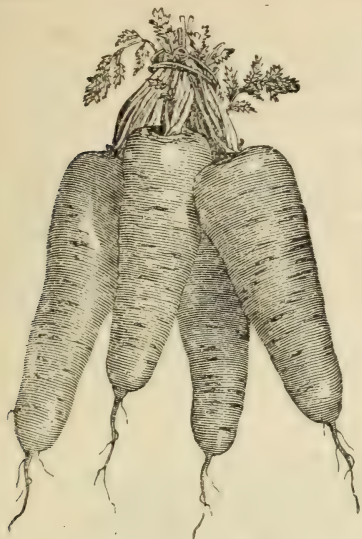
CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

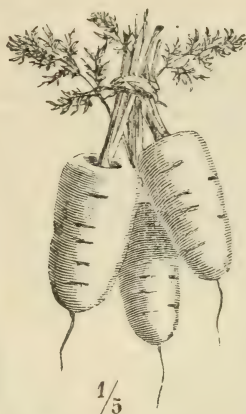
Chantenay Half Long. A half long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

Creole. This carrot was originally the Half-Long French variety, but grown in Louisiana a number of years it partakes of the color of the Half-Long French but grows considerably longer. This carrot can be planted at the time of year when Northern or French varieties cannot be planted; for instance in very early Spring or late Fall. We highly recommend this variety of Carrots.

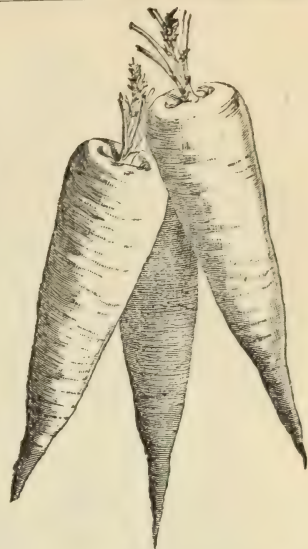
Hand Corn Planters, All Good Ones.



Half Long Luc.



Early Scarlet Horn.



St. Valerie.

Half Long Luc. An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

St. Valerie or Three-Quarter Long. Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest carrots. It is very smooth.

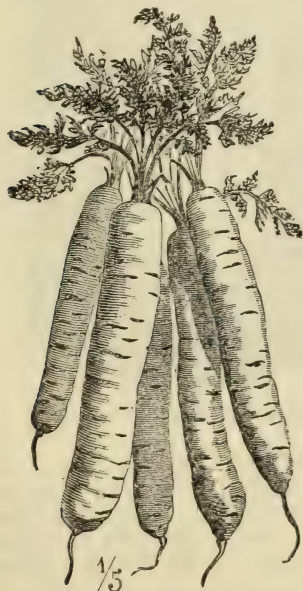
Long Red, without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. Consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.

Early Scarlet Horn. A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor.

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of the preceding kind. Valuable for field culture.

Danver's Intermediate. An intermediate American kind. It is of a bright orange color; very smooth; symmetrically formed, somewhat stump-rooted like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

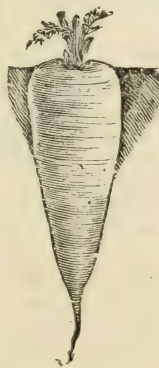
Half Long Scarlet French. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color and of fine flavor.



Long Red without core. Intermediate.



Danver's



Half Long

CELERY.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Celeri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Sp.), Sedano (Ital.)

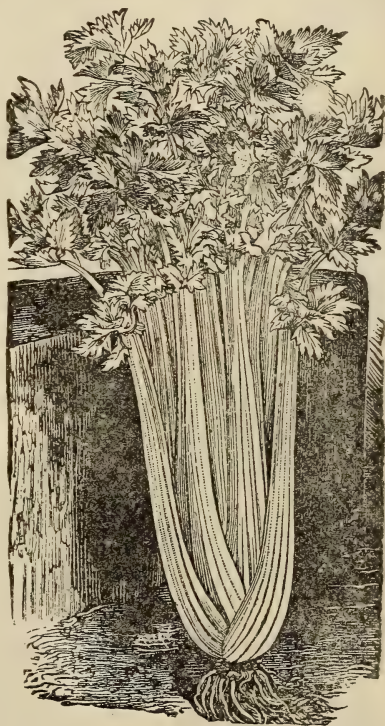
CULTURE.—Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotted manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table, which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.



Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Is very popular in some parts of Europe, and should be more cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind was brought here some years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety.



Golden Self-Blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Can not be too highly recommended.

Flowering Annuals to be had in their planting season.

Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the New Orleans Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinct features of this kind. It bleaches with but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.



Giant Pascal.



Perfection Heartwell.

produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered.

Perfection Heartwell. This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden-yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

Large White Solid. Tall, large sized, very solid and pure white. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the following kinds. It is used extensively for garnishing.

Celery for Soup. This is sown in the spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.

CHERVIL,

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Cerfeuil (Fr.), *Kerbelkraut* (Ger.), *Perifolio* (Sp.), *Cerfoglio* (Ital.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

Poultry Punches for Marking Chickens.

COLLARDS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Blatterkohl (Ger.), Chou Cora (Fr.), Cabu (Sp.)

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage, and is very popular in the South.

CORN SALAD.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Mache Douchet (Fr.), Acker Salat (Ger.), Canonigas (Sp.), Valeriana (Ital.)

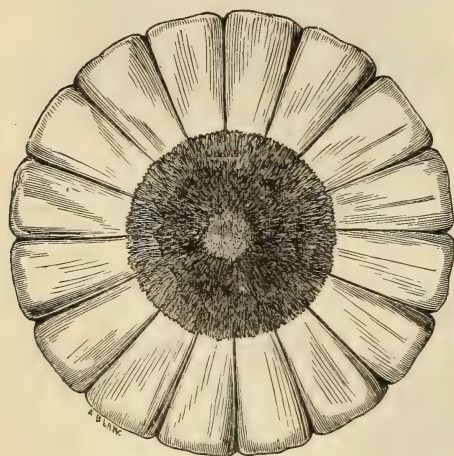
Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broadcast or in drill 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

CORN—Indian.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Mais (Fr.), Welschkorn (Ger.), Maiz (Sp.), Mais (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams' Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June.



Champion White Pearl.

Champion White Pearl. This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, top of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted a good deal for the market.

Adams' Extra Early. The earliest kind, but ears are small and not as desirable as the Adams' Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

First in the Market Sugar. A new variety of Sugar Corn for which we claim to be the earliest in the market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produces two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best, if not the best of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use.

Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar. Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of this country.

Frotscher's Adams' Early Large. This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell hundreds of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

Snowflake White Dent. Large ear, large cob; very rank and strong growth—good in all that makes up a big white corn.

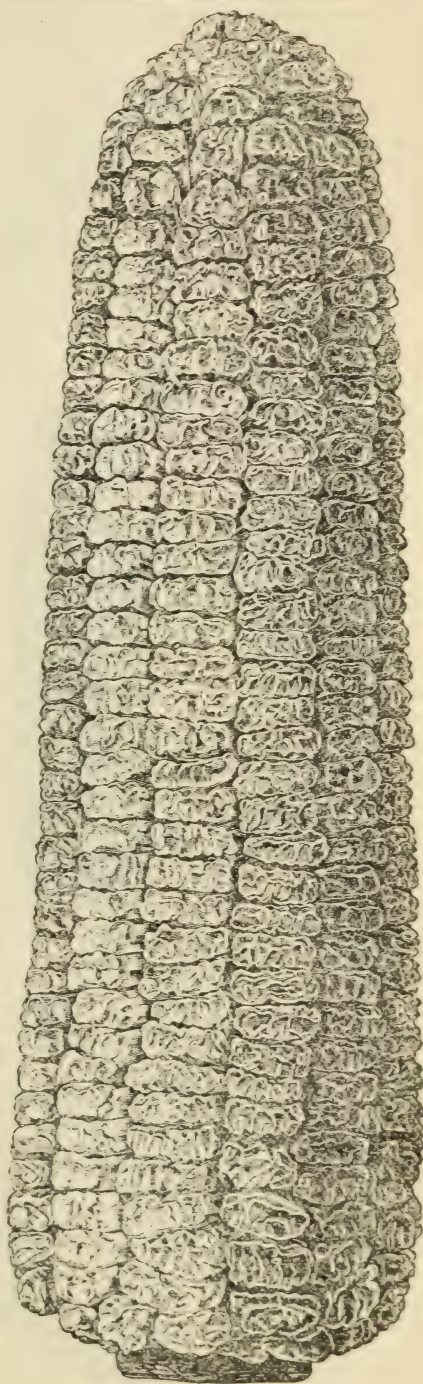
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.



Steckler's French Market.

Steckler's French Market. A white variety about one week later than Large Adams; it comes between Large Adams and White St. Charles; well filled, large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners.

Country Gentleman. A remarkably satisfactory and delicious Corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness; and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please.

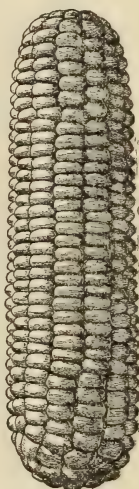


Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.

Mexican June. This is a valuable addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drought well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August.



Early Sugar or
New England.



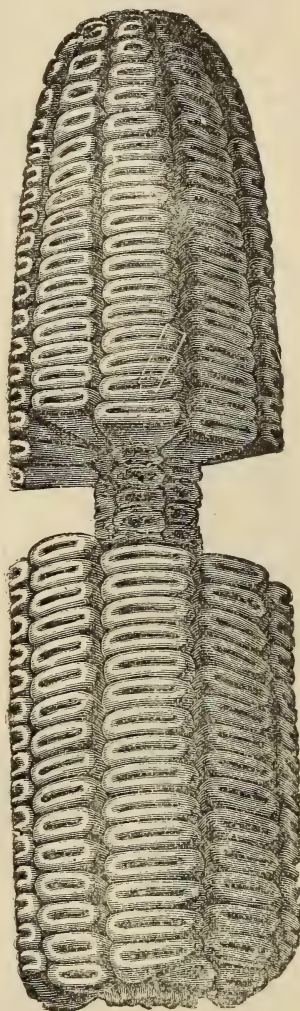
Best of All.

Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

Best of All. This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are very large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.

Blunt's Prolific Field. This is a very excellent variety, either for field or the table, it is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted for table use principally.

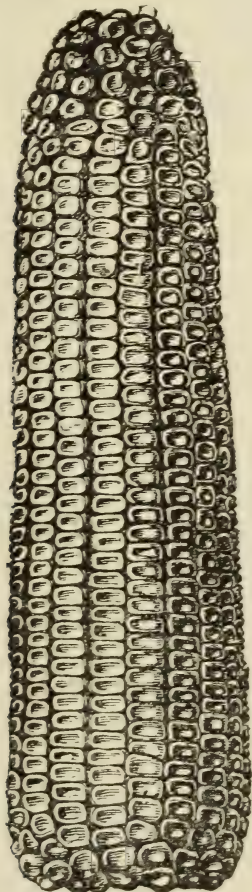


Hickory King.

Hickory King. This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

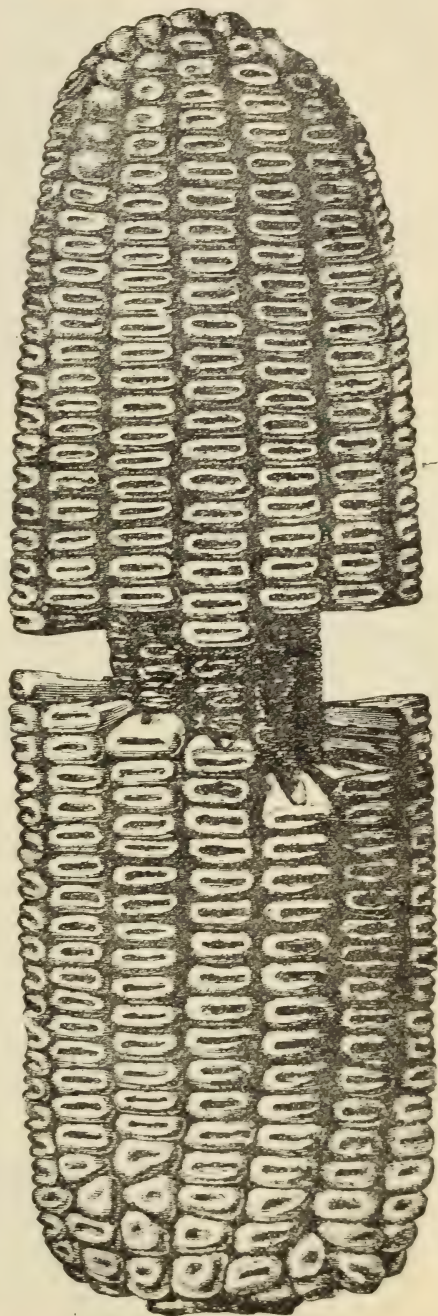
Improved Leaming. A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. Extensively grown by Sugar Planters for first feed, and makes a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears.

This corn will not be disappointed. Recommend same highly; any one using



White Rockdale Corn.

White Rockdale. A Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven everything that was claimed for it. It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We



Improved Leaming.

Golden Beauty. This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

Mosby's Prolific. This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says, "This crop is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white; small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands drought better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar. This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

Iowa Silver Mine. Large ear, white dent, long grain, small cob, 110 day corn. Fine yielder of splendid merit.

Improved Yellow Creole. Produces well with little cultivation, is not affected by drought or by excessive rains; is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; resists the attacks of the birds in the field. Long yellow ears, filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long

tough shucks; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. Will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring.

Early Yellow Canada. A long, eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both field and garden. It does well.

White St. Charles. Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round field corn, and always gives satisfaction.

Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn. This is a deep grain, yellow color, medium early and a wonderful yielder. Recently 100 pounds of ears shelled 90 pounds of corn; one of the handsomest corns ever grown, recommended for field culture.

Golden Dent Gourd Seed. This is now the standard variety in many corn-growing sections. Ears average nine to ten inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, are about six inches in circumference, contain 16 to 20 rows and are remarkably uniform. Kernels light yellow, deeply dented, and well placed on cob of medium size. Matures in 80 to 90 days.

Pop Corn. Is one of the smallest varieties of kernel or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of hills. Very extensively used for pop corn candy, we handle the best two varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl, for seed purposes or candy manufacturing.

CRESS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Sp.), Agretto (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Used for salad during the winter and spring. Sow broadcast or in drill six inches apart.

Curled or Pepper Grass. A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Broad-Leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is

sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resembles Water Cress. It is considered a very wholesome dish.

Water Cress. We have succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of Water Cress plants and seeds.

CUCUMBER.

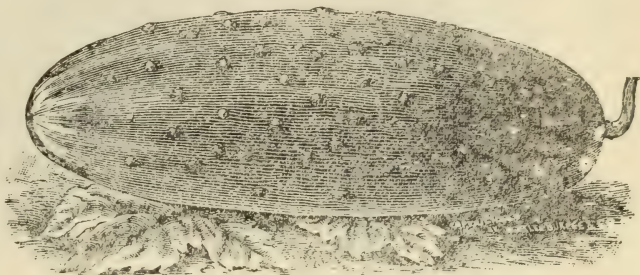
For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Sp.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted to each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep;

when well up thin cut to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes or dirt bands with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold the plants are kept covered.

Arlington White Spine. Very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive.



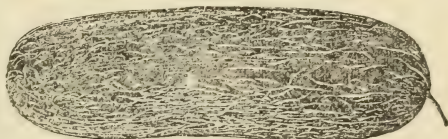
Arlington White Spine.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety, attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market. This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect cucumbers and but few culls; the largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some. The best in and outdoor cucumber yet introduced.

Early Frame. Desirable for producing pickles of medium size and of fine quality when sliced for the table.

Japanese Climbing. The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc.



Japanese Climbing.

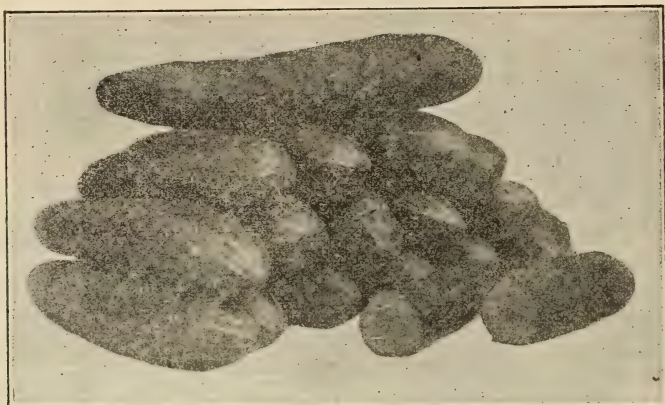
Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant.



Early Frame.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.



Davis Perfect.

Davis Perfect. Unequaled for quality, shape, color, productiveness and shipping qualities. Color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow pussy and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of a yellow streak on them. The quality is fine, as the seeds are soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, is very tender and brittle and of exceptionally good flavor. Another point of merit is its splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut and on account of its being a strong grower it is able to resist the cucumber disease which works destruction among so many of the best forcing varieties.

Improved Early White Spine. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.



West India Gherkin.

West India Gherkin, or Burr, is extensively grown for pickling; it is the smallest of all varieties, and should be picked while young and tender and put in salt water until required for pickling.



Improved Early White Spine.



Early Cluster.

Henderson Perfected White Spine. The finest for slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine-grained, sparkling white and of most

refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their fresh luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market this variety is without a peer.

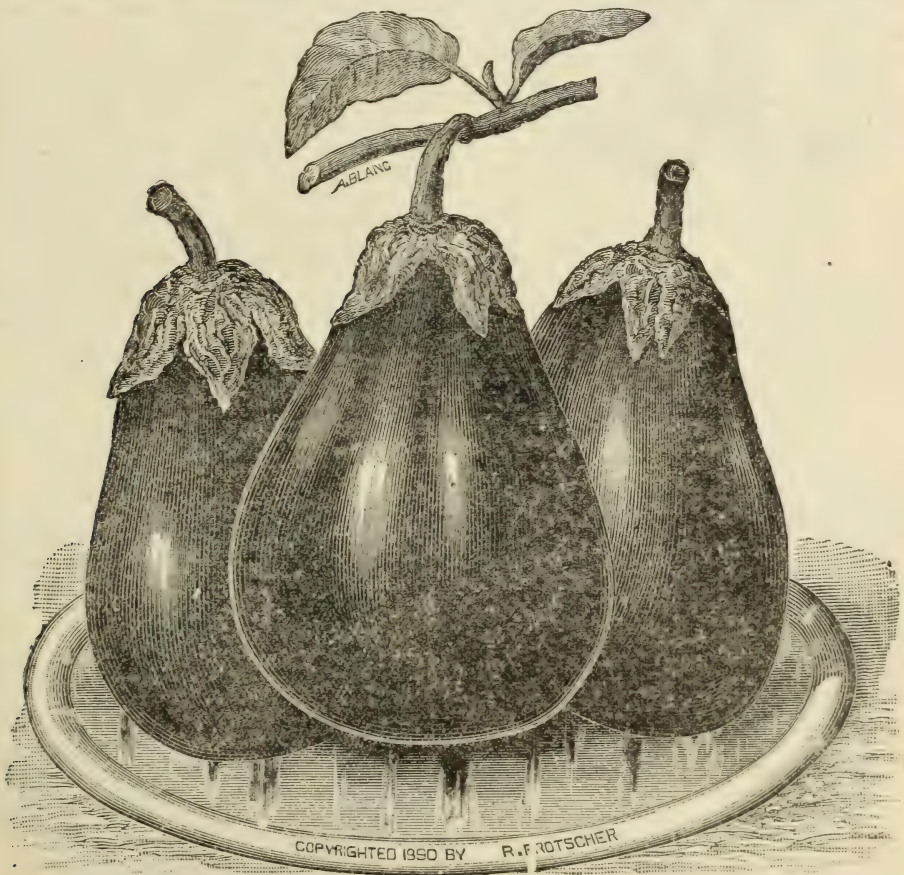
Klondyke. An attractive dark green cucumber, averaging 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy; size just right for a slicing cucumber. An excellent pickling sort.

EGG PLANT.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Sp.), Petonciano Meanena (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.



New Orleans Market.

Our Registered Berkshire Hogs are the Best Stock in both Continents.

Large Purple or New Orleans Market. This is the kind mainly grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three specimens and represents the true form.



New York Market.

The New York Market. Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems.

Early White Pearl. The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape, resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is delicious, fine grain and well flavored.

Steckler's New High Bush. Similar to the New York Improved, except that it grows with a longer stem and the fruit is borne on its stem rather than out on the branches, as with other varieties.



Early Dwarf Oval.

Early Dwarf Oval. This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Market, but equal in flavor.

ENDIVE.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Sp.), Indivia (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

Green Curled. The most popular variety, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves, crisp, tender, and blanches cream white.

Broad-Leaved or Escarolle. Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.



Green Curled.

GARLIC

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Sp.), Aglio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—There is more garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State, or in all States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about six inches in the drills and one inch deep. The distance between rows depends upon the mode of cultivation, if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings

contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from six to eight months.

**KOHLRABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE**

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col de Nabo (Sp.), Cavalo Rapo (Ital.)



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

CULTURE—This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or, they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna. The finest variety of all, and the only kind we keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.



Large London Flag.

LEEK

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger), Puero (Sp.), Poro (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six

inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and January and February, for summer.

Large London Flag. Is the kind most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a French variety which grows to a very large size.

Large Rouen. A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does

well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than either of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.

LETTUCE

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Sp.), Lattuga (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardeners. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others, for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.

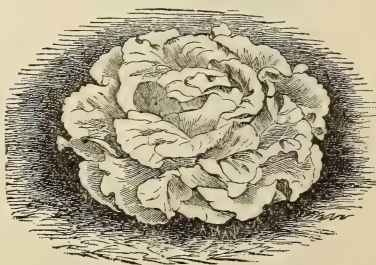


Paris White Coss.

Paris White Coss, Romaine, or Celery. This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like celery, with salt.

Large Salamander. A desirable variety for Summer or Fall use, forming very large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green; stands both heat and drought remarkably well, very highly recommended; it is undoubtedly the best Summer variety, the heads will frequently weigh from 2 to 3 lbs. each.

May King. This remarkable new bage Lettuce has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made of an early outdoor Lettuce. It is also an excellent variety for forcing. It is not in the least affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces splendid globular heads, which are ready 10 to 14 days in advance of any other, and which stand a long time before running to seed. The outer leaves are of a yellowish green, with light brownish tinge, while the inner leaves are of a golden yellow shade. Flavor unexcelled.



Trocadero.

Trocadero. A Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion. This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size; grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Hubbard Market. A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground.

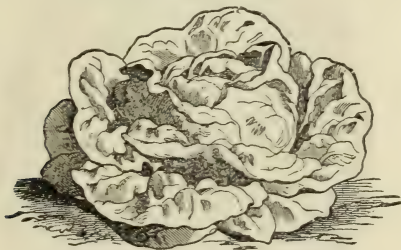
California. Very large, solid heads; inside very white.

Improved Large Passion. A popular variety among market gardeners, medium size cabbage, butter-heading sort.



Drumhead Cabbage.

Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.



Perpignan.

Perpignan. A fine German variety, which forms large, light green heads, and which stands the heat. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter part of spring.



Big Boston. A fine large heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown the heads are beautifully blanching and quite tender. Popular as a winter lettuce for shipping.



Improved Royal Cabbage.

Improved Royal Cabbage. Heads light green, of large size, about two weeks later than the white Butter. It is tender and crisp.



Steckler's French Market.

Steckler's French Market. This Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. Is very crisp, tender, and olive green in color.



Early Cabbage or White Butter.

Early Cabbage or White Butter. An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.

MELON—Musk or Canteloupe

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Sp.), Popone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten or twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Osage. This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. It is of egg shape. skin very thin, of dark-green color, and slightly netted; the flesh is of salmon color, remarkably sweet, and a great point of merit is, that no matter what size the melons are, they are always sweet and delicious. It is very productive, a good keeper, and will stand shipping better than any other sort.

Texas Cannon Ball. This melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

Hoodoo. This melon is of recent introduction. It is the same size through from top to bottom as the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. It is slightly flattened from stem to blossom end. The netting is well developed and covers the ribs completely. The space between the ribs is not netted but is quite narrow. The rind is tough. Meat salmon colored and grained the same as the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The flavor is pleasant.

Rockyford. Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, round, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from 1¼ to 1½ pounds. Very thick meat with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed flesh, light green

Grand Rapids. This superb lettuce is especially adapted for greenhouse culture in winter; also a good lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use. Very beautiful in appearance. Of rapid, upright growth, and may therefore be planted quite close; not liable to rot; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers and shippers. Quality the best.

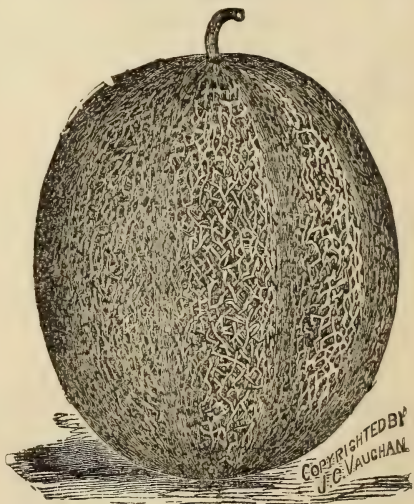
Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hard kind, forms a solid head; good for winter.

in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.

Early White Japan. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

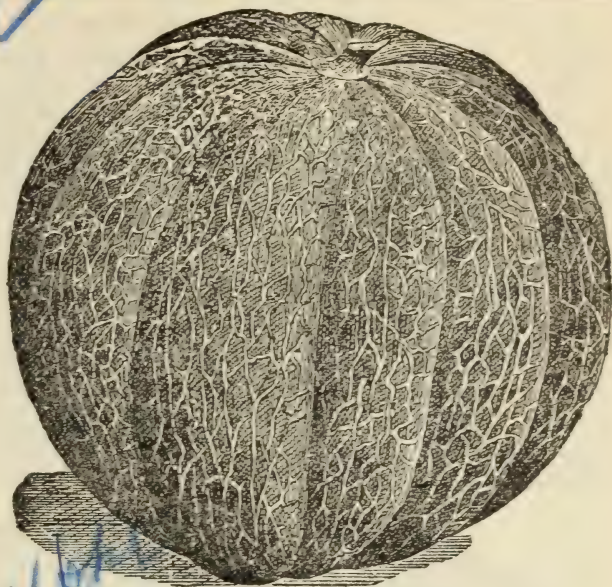
Netted Nutmeg. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early, and of fine flavor.

Netted Citron. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.



Osage.

Frotscher's N. O. Market. A large species of the citron kind, extensively grown for this market. It is very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised in the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

Persian or Cassaba. A great acquisition, and destined to become a standard vegetable just as much so as potatoes or onions. The seed should be sown late in the spring, after all danger of frost is over on moist sandy loam. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat. Some of the melons will actually keep until February. The seed cavity is small and the flesh thick, of fine texture and juicy and palatable to within one-quarter inch of the skin. The flavor is delicious—almost impossible to describe to do it full justice. There is a decided flavor of pineapple as well as the best known mild muskmelon. It is an oblong fruit about twelve inches long; the skin is smooth and mottled dark green and yellow.

Pine Apple. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of fine flavor.

Long Island Beauty. This is one of the best shipping varieties, is very early, of good size, green flesh, roughly netted, and of luscious flavor. Besides being the most beautiful it is also earliest of all.

Tip Top. This splendid melon has "held its own" during the past dozen years or more with all introductions in the melon line, and no melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in uniformly good eating qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip

Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet juicy, finest flavor, firm (but not hard) fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells on sight.

Emerald Gem. A medium size Melon which originated in Michigan, is almost round, of good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. A good variety.

Paul Rose. This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and a long keeper; has a very small seed cavity, deep orange colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, average diameter of about five inches.

Early Hackensack. A very popular variety which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive, and extensively grown by market gardeners.

Preserving Citron. This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is used for preserving and making pies and sauces.

MELON—Water.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

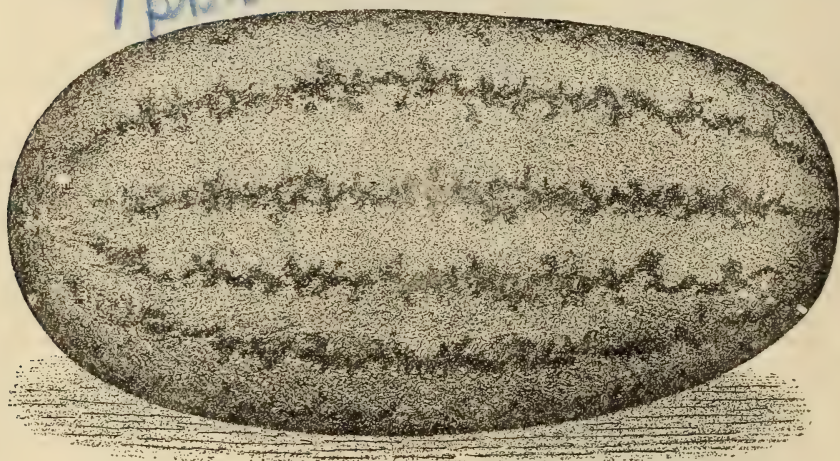
Melon d'Eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Sp.), Melone d'Aqua (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean till the vines touch.

Marie Louise. This is one of the finest varieties introduced. It is a cross between the Lone Star and Florida Favorite; shape similar to the latter, but larger; just as early, and far superior than either. Dark striped, thin rind, and flesh red and very succulent, ripening almost to the rind. The seed resembles that of the Lone Star, but is darker in color. We had some of the Melons weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. Recommend same highly.

same large size and regular form. The melons are from eighteen to twenty inches in length with smooth dark-green skin. The beautiful crimson flesh is of such sugary melting consistency that it can only be fully appreciated by actual trial.

Sweet Heart. A shipping Melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The

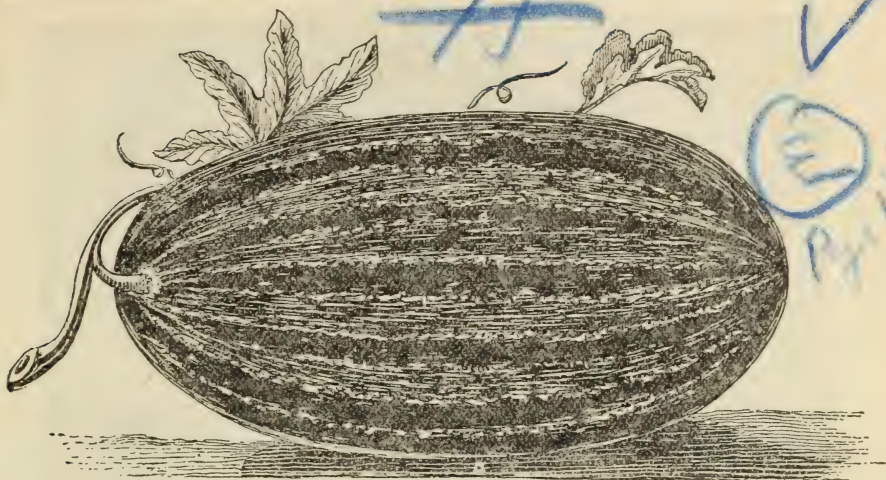


Marie Louise.

Halbert Honey. Most handsome melons of truly superb quality—the very finest melon in cultivation for home use or nearby market. It succeeds well and ripens early in all melon-growing sections, and has only the single drawback of a thin, brittle rind which will not withstand shipment on the cars. The vines are of strong, healthy growth and set fruits freely. The melons are of cylindrical oblong form with smoothly rounded ends and free from any tendency to necks at the stem end. The first melons ripen early and the vines continue to develop fine fruits throughout the season; even the late fruits are of the

rind is light green, thin, but firm, flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender, this melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.

McIver's Wonderful. An oblong shaped Melon of uniformly large size, and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These Melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.



Frotscher's Lone Star.

Kleckley's Sweet. This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early.

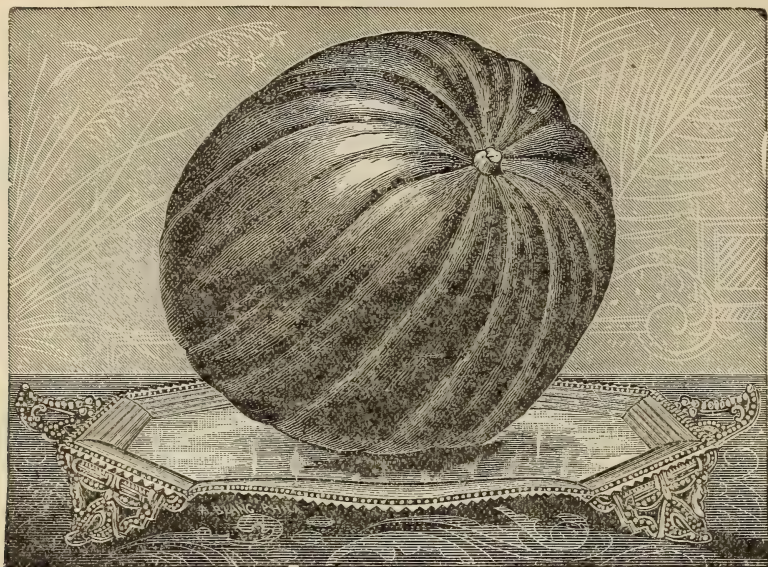
Early Triumph. A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark-green color, with indistinct stripe flesh, solid and sweet.

Frotscher's Lone Star. This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. N. Henderson, Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake, but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. It cannot be excelled by any variety. It is one of the leading varieties for the South.

Eden. A splendid new shipping Watermelon extensively planted in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Fifteen hundred acres of Eden were planted at one point in Florida in one season. In general appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but it has light colored seed and a sweetness of flesh almost equal to our Georgia Rattlesnake. This combination of excellent eating and shipping qualities makes it a quick seller at high prices on northern markets. If you grow for shipment the Eden should interest you.



Early Triumph.



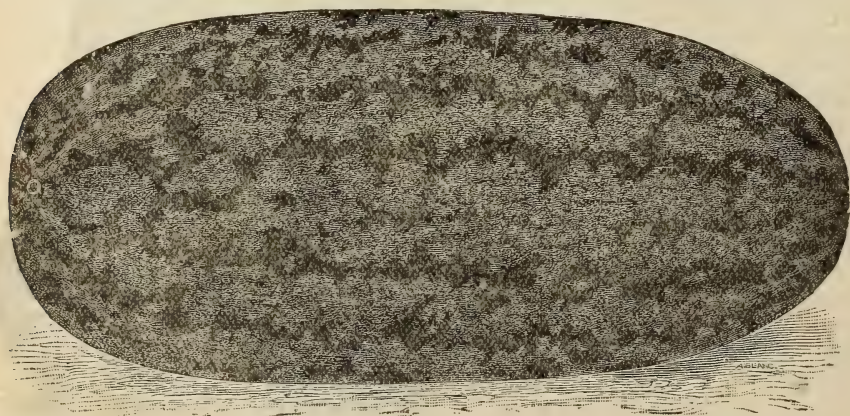
Pride of Georgia.

Pride of Georgia. A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good.

Florida's Favorite. It is of oblong shape, and large size; rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet, seed rather small and of a light creamy-white color. It is earlier than the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake.

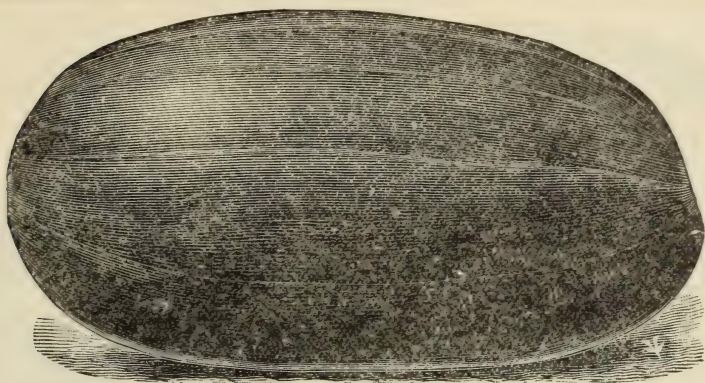
Monte Cristo. A variety unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color dark green, often showing fine russetting; flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.

Bradford. This Melon is long in shape and color dark green with darker wavy bands; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. Seed white, an excellent variety.



Florida's Favorite.

Best of all Beans, we know of no better for all purposes.



Alabama Sweet.

Alabama Sweet. The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, feintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific; we cannot recommend this Melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed.

Early Dark Icing. A very desirable variety. Dark skin, crimson flesh, thin rind, quite solid and of delicious flavor. A fine market sort.

Ice Cream (White Seeded). This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp and of delicious flavor.

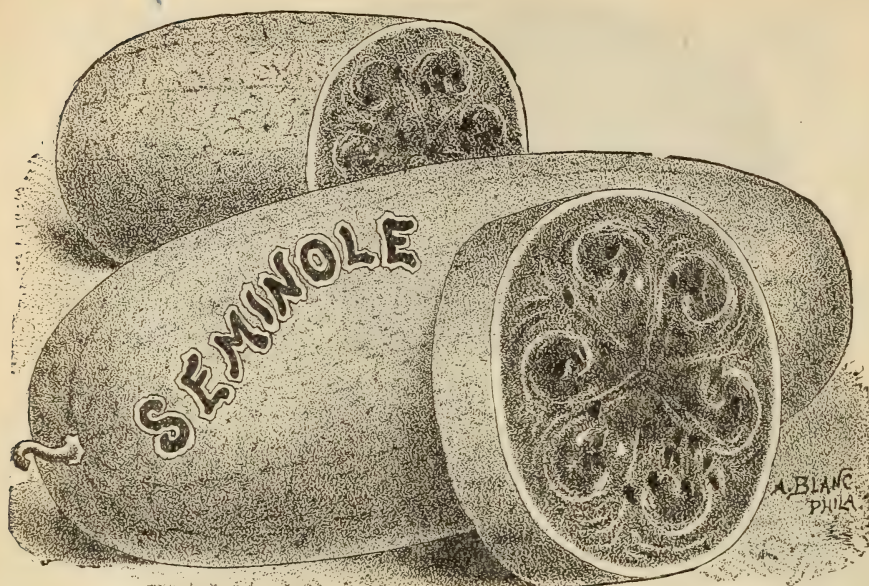
Kolb Gem. The well-known shipping variety. The fruit is large, thick, and oval, with flattened ends. Skin striped with light and dark green. Flesh bright red.

Black Diamond. All that could be said of Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweetheart can be repeated of this melon, but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no melon ever yet produced anything like so uniformly large fruit, nor approached it in productiveness. Melons weighing from 75 to 90 lbs. are frequent. It is the most



Kolb Gem.

When in Doubt Consult Steckler.



prolific Water Melon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Its symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, is uniform throughout the field. The vine is extremely vigorous.

Seminole. A very early Melon, oblong in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

Rattle Snake. A large oblong variety, with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind tough, and is one of the best shipping melons. Flesh bright red and of good quality.

Cole's Early. A great favorite for a large area of different climates. Fruit medium sized, oblong, striped and mottled. Flesh bright red, solid, and of fine sweet flavor.

MUSTARD.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Moutarde (Fr.), Senf (Ger.), Mostaza (Sp.)

CULTURE.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

Large-Leaved Curled. The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Black or Brown London. Used for same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

Giant Ostrich Plume. This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than

our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage-Leaved. A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

White or Yellow London. This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

NASTURTIIUM

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Capucine (Fr.), Indianische Kresse (Ger.), Capuchina (Sp.), Nasturzio (Ital.)

CULTURE—Sow early in Spring in good rich ground; the plants should be trained to a trellis or rods; the leaves and flowers are used in salads; the seed-pods are picked while young and pickled; the yellow is the variety for this purpose; the other varieties are cultivated for their beautiful and attractive flowers.

Tall Mixed. This variety is principally used for pickling.

Dwarf Tom Thumb, Mixed. These are of various shades of beautiful colors, of

dwarf habit, and are very ornamental for the vegetable as well as the flower garden.

OKRA.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Gumbo (Fr.), Ocher (Ger.), Quimbombo (Sp.), Ocra (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South and no garden whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt water, served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



Tall Growing.

Tall Growing. This is the variety mostly cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and tender, longer than the square podded kind.



French Market Dwarf Prolific.

French Market Dwarf Prolific. One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the Winter Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high,

Try Our New Velvet Fig Trees.

producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

White Velvet. A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Podded. Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, 9 to 10 inches, very slim and does not get hard, as is the case with other okras.

Dwarf Green Prolific. This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enorm-

ously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top.



White Velvet.

ONIONS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Ognon (Fr.), Zwiebel (Ger.), Cebolla (Sp.), Cipollo (Ital.)

CULTURE—The cut on next page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high.

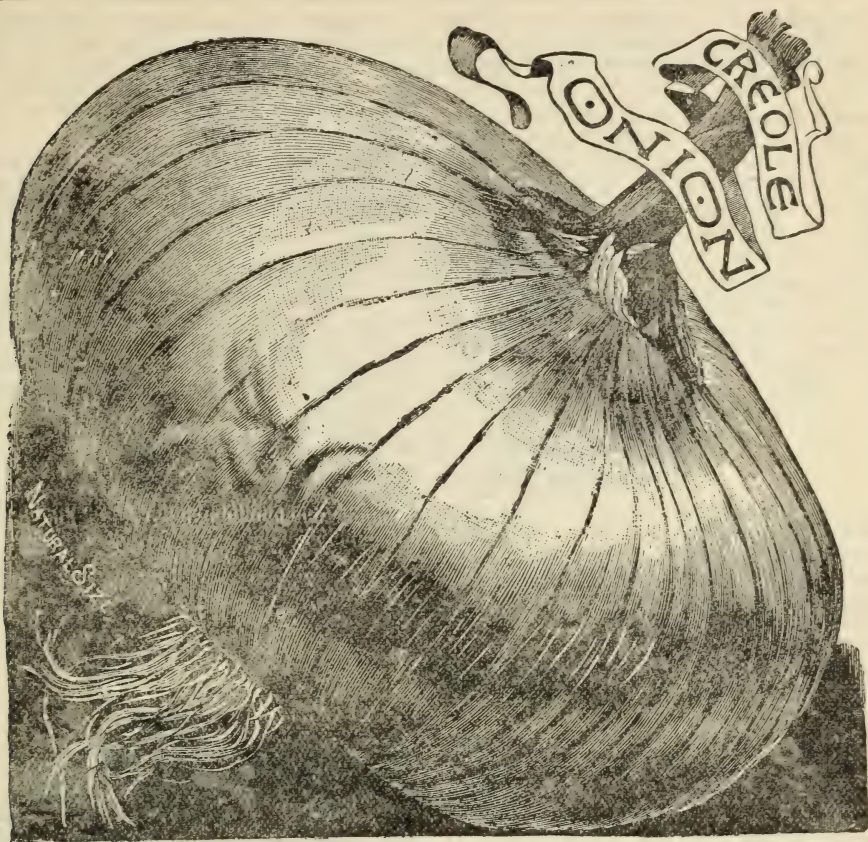
Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the South. Should be planted early, on low wet grounds to get large bulbs. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. Is especially noted as a long keeper, as it keeps well into spring, and much longer than other varieties.

Louisiana or White Creole is similar in shape and hardness to Frotcher's Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

Red Bermuda. Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Teneriffe. A very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and Southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate, the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the extremely mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones.

White Bermuda. This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the only difference is in the color, which is pure white.





Louisiana or Red Creole has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe; we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 10th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Lataniers for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to

be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to be taken up. In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good size Onion. Growers here use very little, if any fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we

recommend the Bermuda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for us by experienced Onion growers. No better stock can be found.

White Queen. (Italian Onion). This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

Crystal Wax. This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil; if left exposed to sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

Danver's Yellow Globe. Brownish-yellow color; bulbs quite flat and of good size; largely grown for sets. In the Southern States they can be planted in Autumn and will continue growing during the entire winter.

Red Wethersfield. This is a beautiful large, handsome globe-shaped red Onion. Earliness, productiveness and keeping qualities. It has perfect form, skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white; fine-grained; produces enormous Onions.

The Prize Taker. One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor.

ONION SETS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows. By planting sets you gain about three weeks in earliness of crop, hence it is advisable to plant onion sets instead of seed.

Red Western. Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

Yellow Western. Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

White Western. A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

Red Creole. The seed was brought here years ago by the Spaniards, and after continuous planting in Louisiana has become a special variety in itself. It is hardy, productive and of good flavor.

White Creole. Same as foregoing, except color is white.



SHALLOTS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Eshallotte (Fr.), Schallotten (Ger.)

CULTURE.—A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Persil (Fr.), Petersilie (Ger.), Perjil (Sp.), Prezzemolo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow in rows, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walk. Should the weather be dry, watering will hasten their germination.

The Garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish, but for seasoning they are all equally as good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water, and mixed with sand before sowing.



Market Gardeners' Curled.

Market Gardeners' Curled. A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

Plain Leaved. This is the hardiest variety; foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking.

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Creole Plain. This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Louisiana for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July, and is the best variety for all around purposes.

PARSNIP

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Panaïs (Fr.), Pastinake (Ger.), Chirivia (Sp.), Pastinaco (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown or Sugar, is the the good qualities for which other varieties generally cultivated, it possesses all ties are recommended.

PEAS

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Pois (Fr.), Erbse (Ger.), Guisante (Sp.), Pisello (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in ground manured the previous season, else they will make more vines than peas. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil. The Extra Early Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom

Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted, but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Laxton's Alpha. Each year adds still more desirable features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive, and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England.

Steckler's Sealed First and Best. A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

Eclipse. Very early and of excellent quality.

Nott's Excelsior. This pea resembles in habit American Wonder, being more uniform and productive and earlier. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green, narrow pea of good quality. Pods long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.

Thos. Laxton. Pods large, long and deep green in color; seed wrinkled, sweet and of fine flavor.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks. It is productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A late, large vined and large podded sort. The peas are sweet, tender and delicately flavored and are borne until late in the season.

McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

Carter's Telephone. Another wrinkled English late variety; grows from about 4½ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive.

Blue Beauty. An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

Prize Winner. One of the earliest Sweet Wrinkled Peas. An ideal pea for the market gardeners. Decidedly superior to any other sort for the home garden.

Morning Star. Where earliness, productiveness, large-sized pods and sweetness of flavor are desired, this is the variety to grow, they stand at the head of the list for the above fine qualities. In a favorable season they are ready for market in forty-two days.

Eugenie. A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

Paragon. It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods, containing six to nine peas. Short stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green; quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known.

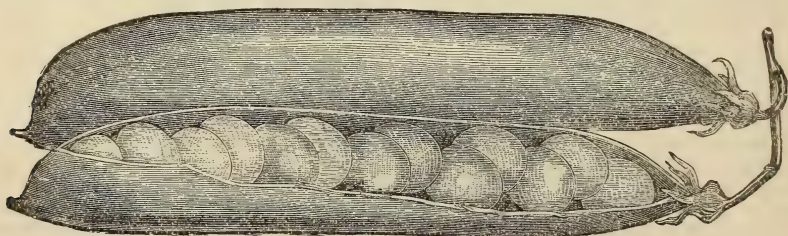
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. Half dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Exceedingly productive.

Dwarf Blue Imperial. A very good bearer if planted early, pods are large and well filled.

Royal Dwarf Marrowfat. Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about 4 feet high.

Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the above variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.



Carter's Telephone.



Carter's Stratagem.

Carter's Stratagem. This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4 to 5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive.

Gradus or Prosperity. This is the earliest, large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches long, nearly round and well filled with large handsome peas.

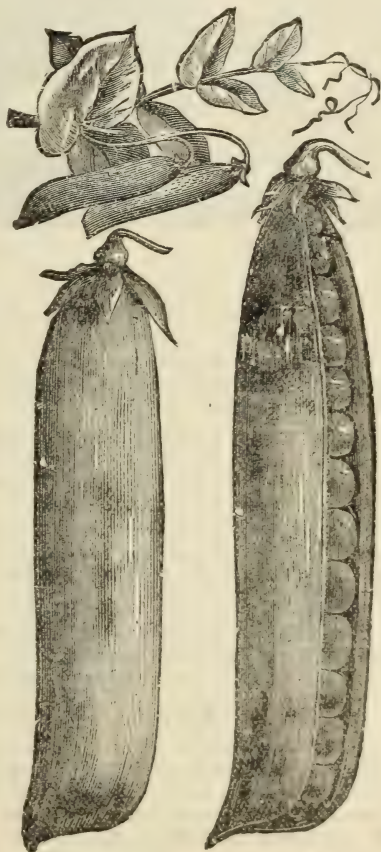
Prince of Wales. Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height 2½ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive, and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Tom Thumb. Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

American Wonder. A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the extra Early.

Extra Early or First and Best. Very popular with market gardeners. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before Extra Early.



Extra Early or First and Best.

Steckler's Sealed First and Best Peas, Give Them a Trial.



Early Alaska.

Early Alaska. This is an extra early pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific, the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly:

Melting Sugar. This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet.

Dwarf Sugar. A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod.

Tall Sugar. Has the same quality as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger.

Claudit. Since the introduction of this sort four to five years ago, it has rapidly grown in favor and is now superseding Alaska. The peas are the same color and average about one and a half times as large, the pods being in about the same proportion. This means that less peas have to be picked to make a barrel. The quality of Claudit Peas for sale on the market is fully equal to Alaska or any other blue peas, and its keeping qualities are better. The vines usually grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing seven to nine peas to the pod, and retaining their freshness a long time after picking. For early market planting can not be surpassed anywhere.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand, and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders; which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap beans, and if dried, like dried beans, makes a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they

are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small and white, they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

White Sugar Crowder or Forty Day. These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy; and under ordinary conditions do not need support, very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods.

Red Sugar Crowder. Same as White except in color.

Speckled Sugar Crowder. Same as White except in color.

Canada Field. For sowing broadcast as a fertilizer; used as common Cow Peas.

Clay Cow. This is one of the best peas for our Southern country, being a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer; very moist, giving proper nourishment to the soil. Begins to bear about two months after being planted.

Whippoorwill. Dark gray in color; robust growth, but of dwarfish habit; considered by some equal to other varieties of peas; this, however, is a matter of taste.

Wonderful. Similar to the Unknown in every respect, including habit of growth, color, etc. It is considered by those accustomed to all varieties to be somewhat superior to the Unknown.

Unknown Cow. This pea is a cross between Clay and Crowder Peas, making it a very desirable variety for both fertilizing purposes and eating peas; in color almost same as that of Clay and a little larger in size than the Clay Peas.

Red Ripper. This Pea is pink in color and very small in size, but is a vigorous grower and good bearer; is considered a good plantation variety and is usually planted in corn and cane.

Steckler's Improved Wild Louisiana Cow. This Cow Pea is a native of Louisiana, seed is very small, about one-half the size of the Clay, consequently will go twice the distance of the others in planting. It will grow well on high or low land and is claimed by people of the Northern part of this State to be without an equal.

Lady. These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

Black-Eyed Field. A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family.

New Era Cow. This Pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety; a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called bunch pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Illinois and Missouri, the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the Fall to harvest in time to sow Winter Wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwill and where known are used exclusively.

FERTILIZING BEANS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Improved Velvet Bean. The Improved Velvet Bean, or more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family) is a climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that Orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivated once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep.

Soy or Soja Bean—(Glycerine Hispida)
—Is a legume, and while it has long been a staple crop in Japan, it has but somewhat recently been cultivated in the United States. It grows to perfection only in a tropical or semi-tropical climate. In its native country, Japan, the seed is an important human food product, but in the United States its principal use at present is as forage plant for farm live stock and as a soil renovator. It is an upright, leafy branching plant, growing three or four feet high. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing in the early spring. Best success is attained by planting in drills, rows to be from 2½ to 3 feet apart and the hills in the row 18 to 20 inches apart.

PEPPER.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Piment (Fr.), Spanischer Pfeffer (Ger.), Pimento (Sp.), Peperone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot and a half in rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild varieties are highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.



Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.

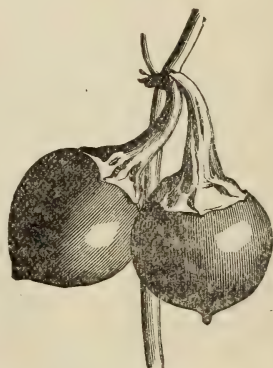
Sweet Spanish or Monstrous. A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.

Columbus. A large and popular variety of sweet pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.

Golden Dawn Mango. Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium size and of inverted bell-shape, rich golden yellow, with very thick, sweet, mild-flavored flesh.

Chili. A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

Bird Eye. Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.



Red Cherry.

Red Cherry. A small roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.



Long Red Cayenne.



Red Cluster.

Red Cluster. A variety of which the pods grow in bunches upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.

Bell or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

Coral Gem Bouquet. One of the finest of the small sized varieties. Beautiful bright red pods so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals. As a potted plant for florists it has proved a most rapid selling article.

Frotscher's Tabasco. This variety is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.



Frotscher's Tabasco.



Ruby King.

Ruby King (Sweet.) This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.

Chinese Giant. Double the size of Ruby King and equally as mild. The compact plants produce four or more extra large Peppers at the base very early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Very vigorous, hardy grower, and a valuable variety for either the home or market garden.

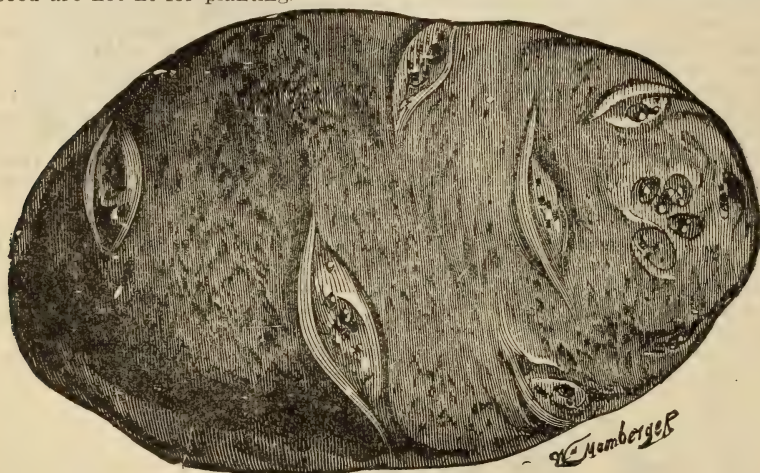
Celestial. Beautiful Chinese novelty, starts to bear early and continues until frost. Until fully ripe the Peppers are of a delicate creamy yellow, then suddenly change to an intense, vivid scarlet, carried upright. Superior quality, fair size, clear, sharp flavor. Valuable for pickles and pepper sauce.

POTATOES.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Pomme de Terre (Fr.), Kartoffel (Ger.)

CULTURE.—The following varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans, among 150 different kinds tested they gave about the best results, both in yield and quality. Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, raw bone meal or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small, each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. Field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late and hilled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may be just peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.



Breeze's Peerless or Boston.

Breeze's Peerless or Boston. Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted; eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. It is a general favorite in this section.

Burbanks. Of late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.

White Elephant. A fine late variety of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive, of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers large and solid, growing closely together in the hills.

Frotscher's Improved Large Passion Lettuce is Reliable.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

One of the best early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless with the excellent qualities of Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red and is a standard variety.

Green Mountain.

This potato is of great merit; oval in shape, white skin and white flesh; one of the largest yielders; of fine keeping qualities, very dry and delicious flavor. We recommend it highly.

Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Vermont Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the tubers are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

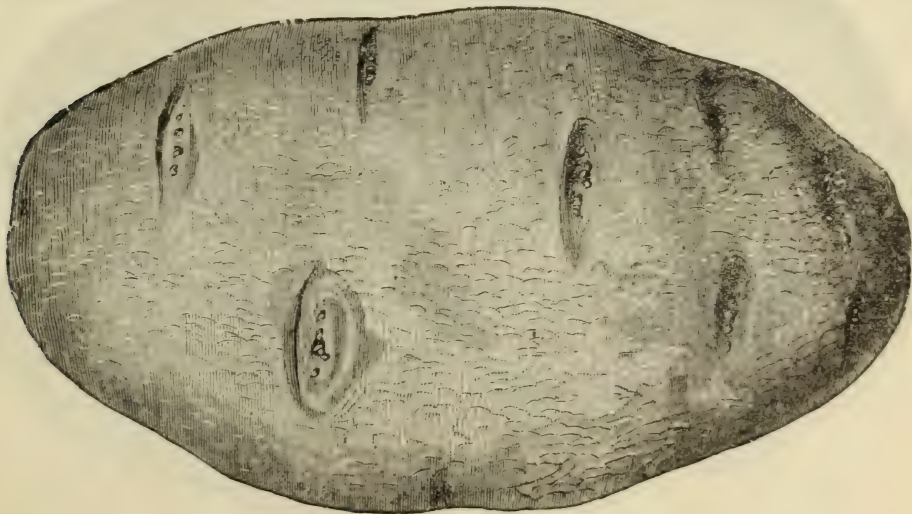
White Star. A very handsome and productive variety of medium earliness; tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; an excellent table variety, and keeps well.



Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

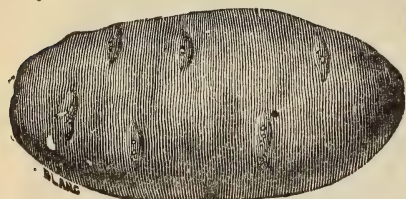
Beauty of Hebron. We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier and more mealy than the Vermont Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality.

Carman No. 1. This most valuable potato was introduced in 1894, and it is now a recognized high-class sort the world over. It is in every respect the



Extra Early Vermont.

finest second-early potato ever offered; enormous yielder; handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry.



Vermont Early Rose.

Vermont Early Rose. This is without any doubt the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties; but they want rich light soil to grow to perfection.

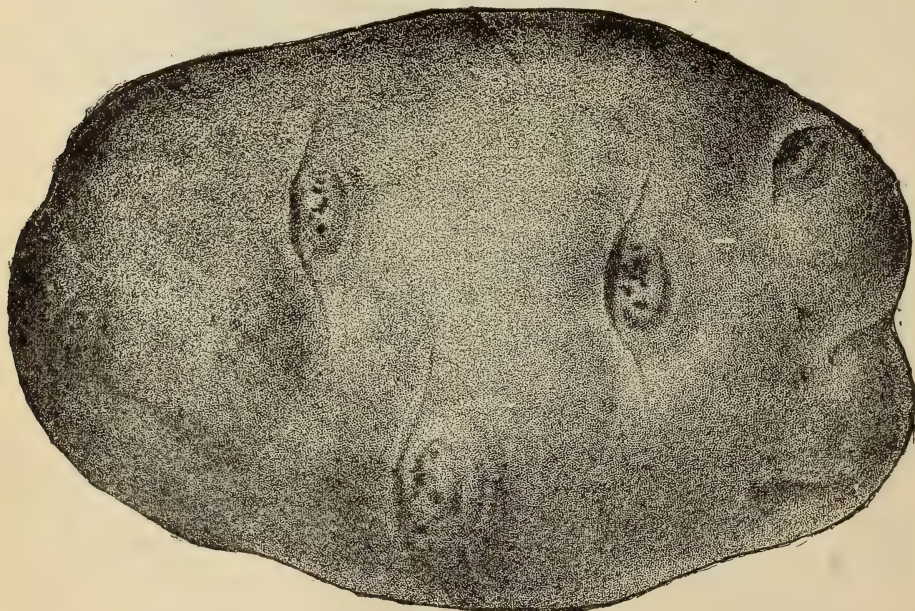
Jackson White. An old variety known to Louisiana for many years. It produces large tubers of excellent quality; long in shape and similar in appearance to the White Elephant, but a little larger; sound white flesh and good keeper, also a good yielder. We strongly recommend this for family use and market purposes.



Early Ohio.

Early Ohio. Bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easy during a wet season.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

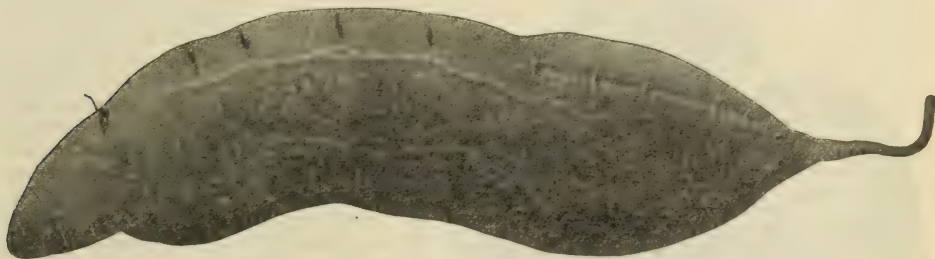


Rural New Yorker No. 2.

SWEET POTATOES.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.
Convolvulus Batatas.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from the first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure; in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under favorable circumstances answer best. Watering afterward, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation. Varieties generally cultivated in the South:



The Yam.

The Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

Southern Queen. Very similar to the former but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier, oval in shape.

Shanghai or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

PUMPKIN.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Potiron (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to the store weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

Small Sugar. Very handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow, fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

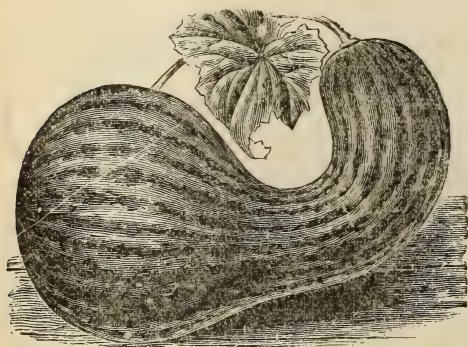
Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feeding.



Golden Yellow Mammoth.

Connecticut Field. A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

Kentucky Field. Large round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best for stock.



Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck. This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. The flesh is fine grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of Winter Squash, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here for a century and never was found North or West. Some years ago it was brought out by Northern seedsmen as Japan Pie Pumpkin. We had this kind grown along side of Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw and found it one and the same.

Yellow Striped Cashaw Crook Neck. Same as the Green Striped except in color.

RADISH.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Radies, Rave (Fr.), Radies, Rettig (Ger.), Rabano (Sp.), Ravanello (Ital.)

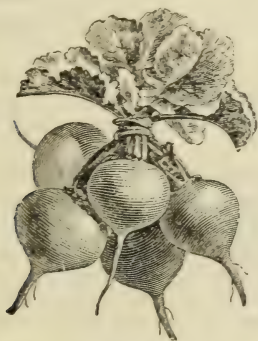
CULTURE.—This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce

Flowering Annuals to be had in their planting season.

has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburg are best for planting during the Summer months.

Rosy Gem. Perfectly round, deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

New and Earliest White. Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive shaped; very little top; quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter and not quite so bright in color. It is early, and of good quality. Top short.

Scarlet, Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast. A handsome Radish of the same shape as the Scarlet Half Long French, with end and root white. Quite tender.

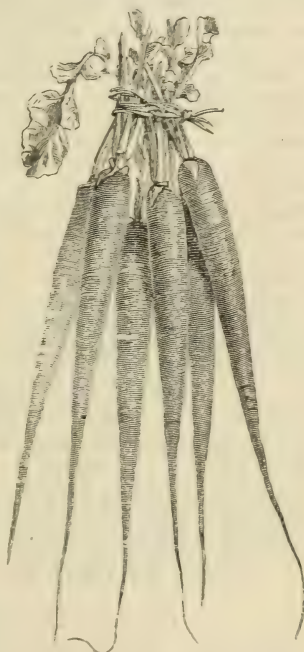
Black Spanish. (Winter.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

Chinese Rose. (Winter.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

White Strasburgh. Of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly.

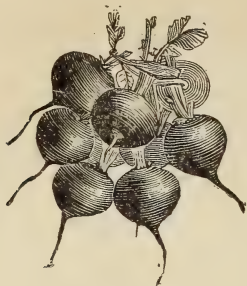
White California Mammoth. This is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all the Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 in diameter.

White Vienna. Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped, from 2 to nearly 3 inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk; leaves rather large, broad and light green. An early variety.



Early Long Scarlet (Short Top.)

Early Long Scarlet (Short Top.) This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.



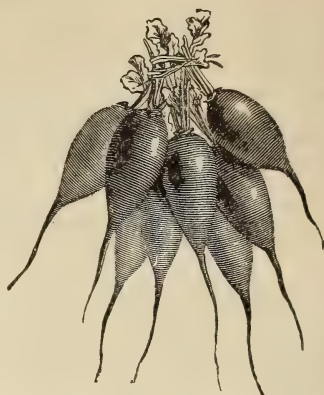
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe.

Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe. This stands the heat better than the foregoing kind. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

Brightest Scarlet or $\frac{3}{4}$ Long. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck, bright scarlet color.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped (Forcing). One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

Crimson Globe. A most valuable Radish, of European introduction. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed.



Scarlet Half Long French.

Scarlet Half Long French. Bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

White Summer Turnip. This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well.

Shippers' Favorite. Extra early bright scarlet and round. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender, it is the very best for the market garden.

Chartier. A long Radish, deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

Glass or Cincinnati. This is a selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, and grows from 6 to 7 inches long; of a beautiful bright scarlet color with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties.

ROQUETTE.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Roquette (Fr.)

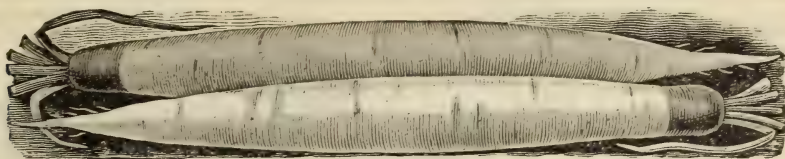
CULTURE.—Sow from September to March. It is used as a salad; resembles the Cress in taste.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Salsifis (Fr.), Haferwurzel (Ger.), Ostra Vegetal (Sp.), Sassefrica (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills, about ten inches apart, and thin out to three or four inches in the rows.



Sandwich Island Mammoth.

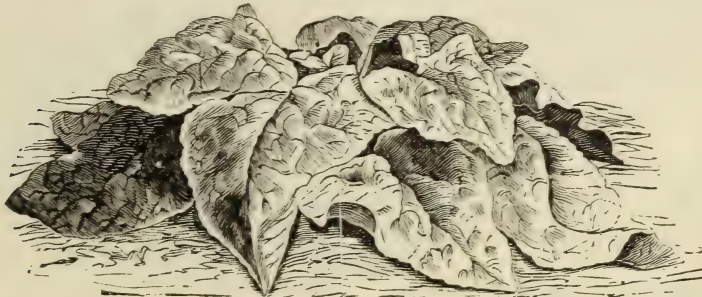
Sandwich Island. (Mammoth). This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.

SPINACH.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Epinaud (Fr.), Spinat (Ger.), Espinago (Sp.), Spinace (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Broad Leaved Flanders.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

Extra. Large Leaved Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

SORREL.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Oseille (Fr.), Sauerampfer (Ger.), Acedera (Sp.), Acetosa (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.



Sorrel.

SQUASH.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Courge (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza Tontanera (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to 3 of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

Best of all Beans, we know of no better for all purposes.

Orange Marrow. This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

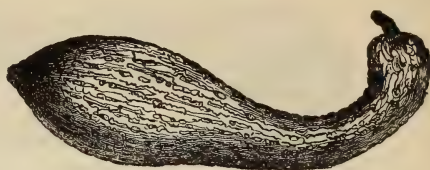


The Hubbard.

The Hubbard. This is a winter Squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds.

Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

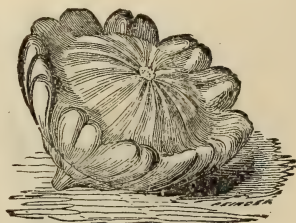
London Vegetable Marrow. A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature.



Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck.

Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality.

Golden Custard. The mammoth strain of the Golden Bush Squash. Flesh golden yellow, very fine quality; unsurpassed in keeping qualities; excellent for preserves, pies, etc. No garden is complete without it.



Early Bush or Patty Pan.

Early Bush or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and most popular kind here. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

TOMATOES.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

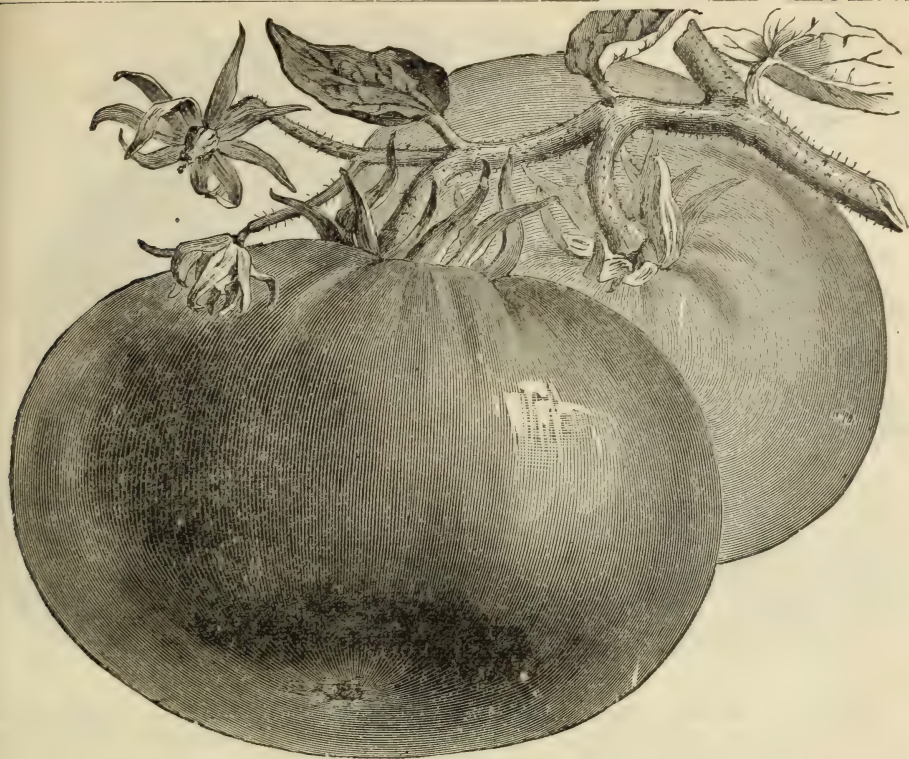
Tomate (Fr.), Leibesapfel (Ger.), Tomate (Sp.), Pomo D'Oro (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May or during June.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the Large Red, but more solid.

Livingston's Perfection. A very desirable early variety, which is more largely grown than any of its class. The

fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid, and rich in flavor; the skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it very attractive in appearance.

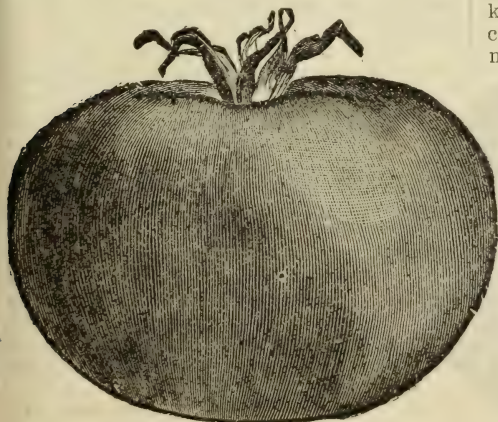


Selected Trophy.

Selected Trophy. A very large smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

Livingston's Paragon. A very solid variety, of a bright reddish crimson color. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping

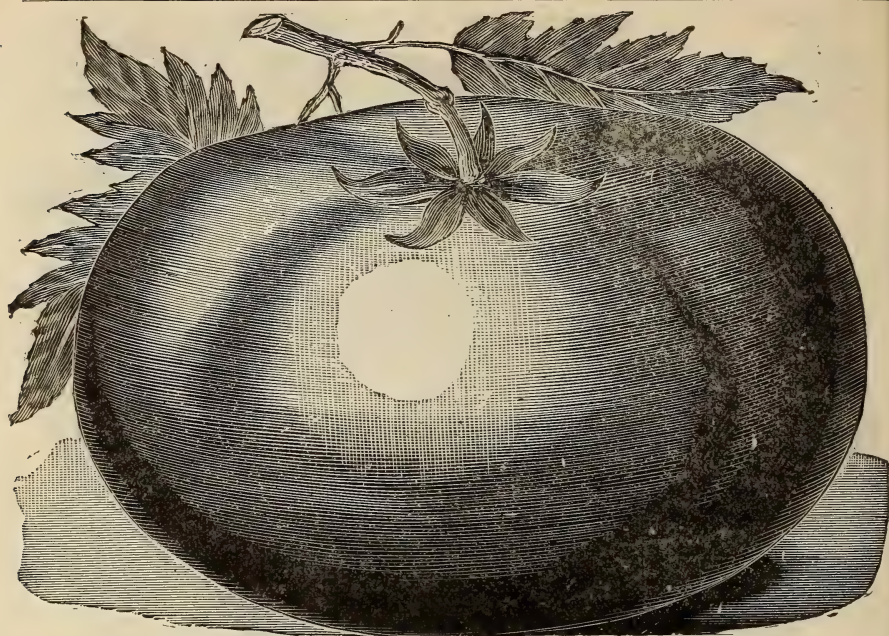
Livingston's Favorite. This Tomato is as perfect in shape, and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the finest specimen of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.



Livingston's Paragon.



Livingston's Favorite.



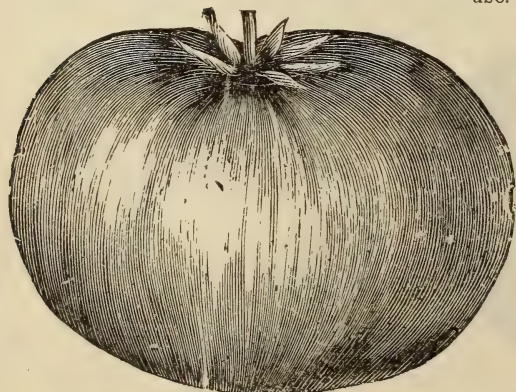
Livingston's Beauty.

Livingston's Beauty. This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple (lighter than the Acme). It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sorts.

Spark's Earliana. The earliest large smooth Tomato in the world. Of large uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless

and as solid as a beefsteak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost.

Ponderosa. Although not new still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.



Livingston's Stone.

Livingston's Stone. An excellent variety; one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from Florida to Southern and Northern markets, and no variety has given better satisfaction than this. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest, brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate.

Early Large Smooth Red. An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.



Livingston's Acme.

Livingston's Acme. One of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Tree Tomato. A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

King of the Earlies. This variety was introduced here by Richard Frotscher. It is very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston varieties, that it should be planted for the first. The latter kind are so handsome in shape that they will sell better than any other, when the market is once well supplied.

TURNIP.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Navet (Fr.), Ruebe (Ger.), Nabo Comun (Sp.), Navone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The Early White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, also good for autumn.

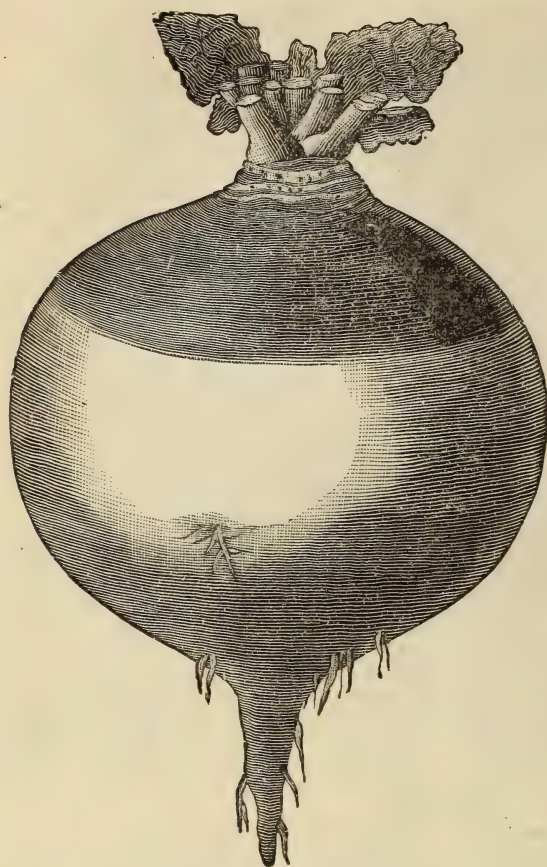
Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga. This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smoother than the foregoing variety, the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature.

Seven Top. This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to

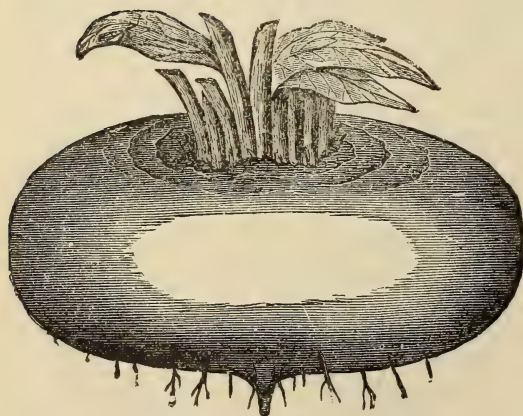
enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

Large Cow Horn. A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock.

Sweet German, or Hanover. Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth, it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties.



Purple Top Globe.



Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved.)

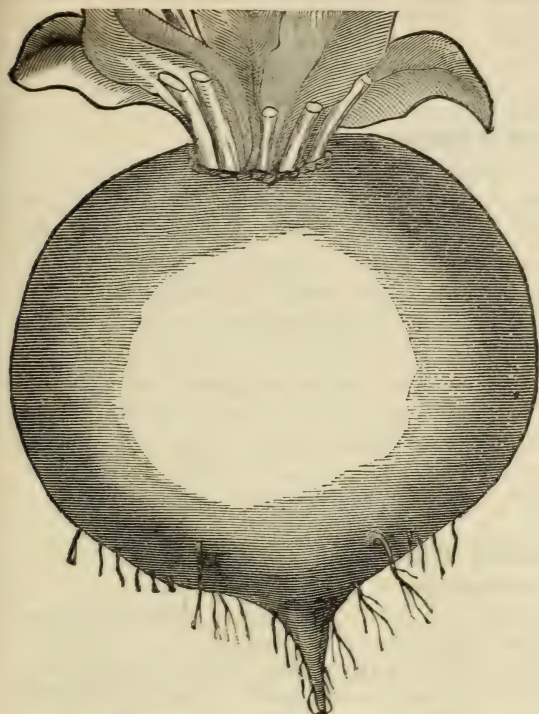
Early Red or Purple Top.
(Strap-Leaved.)

Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved). This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

Purple Top Globe. Of the same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

Early White Flat Dutch. (Strap-Leaved.) This is the earliest variety, and can be sown either broadcast or in drills; it is, without exception, the best and most popular sort for either table use or for market; is of a beautiful flat form, of pure white color, and of a delicate, mild flavor; it produces bulbs entirely free from small roots and with long narrow strap-leaves growing erect, which permits close culture.

Robertson's Golden Ball. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.



Pomeranian Globe.



Extra Early Purple Top Munich.

Pomeranian Globe. This is selected from the Large White Globe. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring, when pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Introduced from Ger-

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

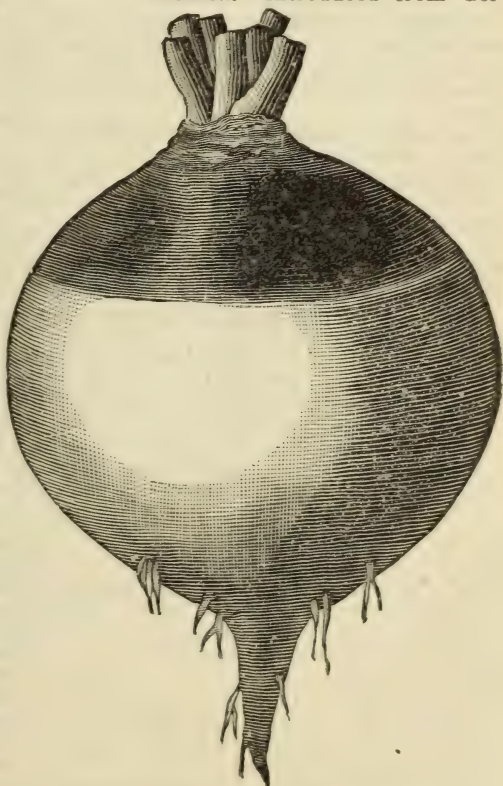
Amber Globe. This is a very beautiful formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh and attractive color; it keeps well and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding.

Yellow Aberdeen. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

Extra Early White French, or White Egg. Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

White Spring. This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large, it is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

Large White Globe. A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet, tops large.



Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.

many; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender and of fine flavor.

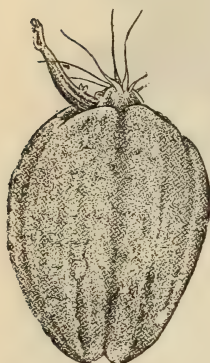
Extra Early White Milan. A splendid

extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sesium Edulis.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of One-Seeded Cucumber. Like most of the gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either eggplants, squashes or pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, either stewed, baked, or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted. 15c. each. Post-paid 25c. each. Selected Fruits.



The Vegetable Pear.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

Imported Havana. We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A well known American variety.

Genuine Grand Point Perique. This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality the far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet

the increased demand many imitations are put on the market.

Virginia. "One Sucker;" large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos; grows tall, fine texture, small fibre.

Improved White Burley. This is especially valuable to manufacturers either of cut or plug tobacco. It is often used for wrappers.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medical properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them. Some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum.*

Balm, *Melisse Officinalis.*

Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocimum Basilicum.*

Bene, *Sesamum Orientale.*

Borage, *Borago Officinalis.*

Caraway, *Carum Carvi.*

Catnip, *Neppettia Cataria.*

Coriander, *Coriandrum Officinalis.*

Dandelion, *Taraxacum Officinalis.*

Dill, *Anethum Graveolens.*

Fennel, sweet; *Anethum Foeniculum.*

Horehound, *Marubium Officinalis.*

Lavender, *Lavendula Vera.*

Marjoram, sweet, *Origanum Majorum.*

Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis.*

Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*

Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis.*

Rue, *Ruta Graveolens.*

Sage, *Salvia Officinalis.*

Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis.*

Thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris.*

Tansy, *Tanacetum Vulgaris.*

Tarragon, *Astragalus Communis.*

Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.*

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

For Price List see Yellow Pages in Back of Book.

The cotton belt is face to face with a very grave crisis, and how best to meet this crisis is a question of paramount importance to us of the South. The boll weevil is here, and in all probability here to stay. What are we going to do about it? The immense sums of money that have annually flowed into this country in payment for our cotton and cotton seed will in the near future be very much lessened. Where is that difference to come from? Only one rational method of meeting this loss presents itself, and that method is the diversification of crops.

Heretofore the most of the money received for our cotton, etc., has gone to the West to pay for the meat, meal, corn, oats, mules and hay which we have needed to make cotton, and have failed to raise ourselves. In the future these necessities must be produced by our people upon their own farms, and the cotton grown must be as a surplus crop. This is a real condition and not a mere theory. The South must henceforth be self-sustaining or it must face a condition of actual want.

Can the South raise its own hogs, horses, mules, sheep and cows? This was done during the four years of the Civil War, and undoubtedly can be done now. Some day in the near future we will feel like rearing a monument to the boll weevil, when this little insect has forced us out of the ruts of a dead conservatism in agricultural methods. In order to reach soonest and with the least suffering a condition of independence, we must first renovate our lands sadly depleted of the essentials of plant life by years of poor cultivation and devotion to one crop. This can be done cheapest and best by stock raising, and the raising of some forage crop that will serve both the purpose of land renovation, and at the same time be a means of livelihood for the farmer.

We have fortunately, in the South, plants that fill this need in an ideal manner. There are several varieties of the pea or bean family that make excellent hay and rapidly restore apparently worn out lands. These plants are great nitrogen collectors, and contain the elements necessary for annual development in a marked degree.

NITRO CULTURE.

Nitro-Culture consists of nitrogen collecting Bacteria which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having the power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very costly when obtained through chemical fertilizers. The remarkable increase of crop frequently reported and caused by inoculation is due wholly to the large amount of nitrogen collected from the air by the Bacteria.

Method of Using.—The Bacteria are furnished dried on absorbent cotton and can be readily forwarded by mail to any section of the country. Full directions accompany each package, which no farmer can have any difficulty in following out.

Value as Soil Renovator.—It has been ascertained from the most reliable sources that the average inoculated leguminous crops such as Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., will not only under the proper conditions show an increase of crop, but also that the Bacteria will collect from the air and leave in the soil at the end of the season after the crop is harvested not less than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This nitrogen at present market prices would be worth \$15.00 and upwards per acre, and would show a corresponding increase in the next succeeding crop, no matter what it may be.

Increase of Crop.—If would be impossible for us to estimate what the increase caused by inoculation might be. Conditions vary in different sections. In some cases increases are reported to be very great, crops like Alfalfa, Clover, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., having been made to grow in sections where they had never been successfully



Plant on the left inoculated; note the improvement.

grown before. We, therefore, advise our customers to try the experiment and ascertain the true value of Nitro-Culture on their respective soils.

Alfalfa.—By means of inoculation with Nitro-Culture, Alfalfa is now being successfully grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

Acid or Sour Soil.—It should be remembered that there are certain unusual conditions of the soil which will prevent the profitable growth of any crop. The use of Nitro-Culture is not, of course, designed to overcome such difficulties, although there is no doubt but that under these circumstances an inoculated crop will produce better results than uninoculated. If you are sure that the right Bacteria are abundant already in your soil, inoculation is not necessary.

Nitro-Culture is especially prepared for the following crops: Alfalfa or Lucerne, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Japan Clover, Field Peas (Canada Field Peas), Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Cow Peas, Whip O'Will Peas and Clay Peas, Garden Beans, including Kidney, Wax, String, Lima and Pea Beans, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetch, Peanuts and Beggar Weed.

Price List.

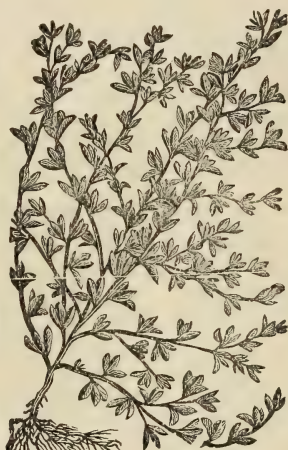
Trial Package	\$ 50
One Acre Package	1 50
Five Acre Package	5 00
Twenty Acre Package	18 00
Fifty Acre Package	40 00

Special Garden Packages.

Sweet Peas	\$ 25
Garden Beans	25
Garden Peas	25
Write for Special Circular on Nitro-Culture.	



Red Clover.



Japan Clover.



White Dutch Clover.

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Ten to fifteen pounds to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturing at the rate of five to eight pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

Japan Clover. (*Lespedeza Striata*). A legume. Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known in the South. Sow in spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June

until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; plant in Spring half bushel per acre alone, or Fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. This plant made its appearance in a very unostentatious way some thirty-five years ago exactly how or from where no one seems to know. Probably it came from Japan—brought in on some merchant vessel. Wherever it came from it took quite naturally to this soil and climate, and, unnoticed, began advancing and spreading, until it is found almost over the entire Southern country.

Lespedeza is an annual, perpetuating itself by means of an abundance of seed which mature late in the fall, and sprout up as soon as spring begins. It remains small and almost insignificant in appearance until about the first of July, when it begins to grow rapidly, to a height of from six to twenty-four inches, according to the quality of the soil, and the amount of moisture. It is ready to cut for hay about the middle of September to the middle of October, yielding from one to two or more tons per acre. For gathering the seed it can be cut from the middle of October to the middle of November. When the land is well prepared and properly seeded *Lespedeza* affords a good cutting the first year and will re-seed the land, affording good crops for from two to three years, without any expense to the farmer except that of running a mower over the land once or twice during the summer to keep the weeds down.

Lespedeza is the most easily cured of any hay that can be grown in the South, as far as we know. Cutting it after the dew is off in the morning it can be raked into windrows the same evening. The next day it should be put in cocks and allowed to remain a day or two longer, when it is hauled to rick or barn. After two weeks it is ready for the press and market.

We are told, "To try all things, prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." If any one will try feeding his stock with well cured, pure *Lespedeza* hay in competition with hay from any section of the country, and will hear the verdict as to which is best for the stock. We have no hesitation in saying that the *Lespedeza* will win out by time.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perennial and does not winter kill; stands alike drouth or wet. A great favorite with bee-keepers, as it has flowers having a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.

Crimson Clover. *Trifolium Incarnatum*. Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasture as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn out soil than any other variety. It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during past years, and the Ex-

periment Stations of Louisiana and other Southern States speak highly of it. It has been grown for years in the South of France and Germany, with great success and owing to its quick growth it is a very desirable variety. As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil. In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January and February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably of late years. From 10 to 20 pounds should be sown per acre.

Burr Clover. (*Medicago Macculata*). This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the State under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay. Sow, hulled, 20 pounds to the acre; in the burr, 1 bushel measure.

Alfalfa or Lucerne. (*Medicago Sativa*). Alfalfa is a deep rooting perennial plant, sending up numerous small clover like shoots. The flowers are violet purple, and instead of being in dense heads, as in red clover, are in erect racemes. The seeds are in spirally coiled pods and abundantly produced. The roots will penetrate to a great depth and are known to have gone 10 and 12 feet deep in 3 years growth. It has been recorded as sending its roots to a depth of over 50 feet. Its great rooting accounts for its long life and rapid growth, as it consumes food, moisture and the leach of fertilizers from depths entirely beyond the action of the drought or heat, which have been for years beyond the reach of ordinary plants. Where, 50 years ago, sage-brush was the only sign of vegetation, now fields of green Alfalfa are raising the crops of hay to feed sheep, hogs, horses and cattle that are, every winter, fattened to supply the market. It will grow anywhere, from sea level to 7,500 feet elevation, provided the water does not stand close to the surface of the ground. It grows best in a rich sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. It is a heavy feeder on lime, potash and phosphoric acid, but most



Alfalfa or Lucerne.

essentially on lime, which is so common in this country, and which produces its rapid growth. Alfalfa will thrive well in any kind of soil except where it is wet; it is a forage plant for dry lands and it is known to have yielded one and two crops a year, in places, where other crops have failed entirely. Though it will do best in a rich sandy loam, it stands drought better than any other cultivated grass. Alfalfa is grown more or less in every State or Territory in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; in Canada in the North and in Mexico in the South. Its use as a forage plant is getting more and more every year. It is hardy and stands our winter better than any other kind of clover. The seed should be sown about one inch deep. The seed does best planted here in Louisiana in late fall, during September, October or November, while it is planted almost the year round. The way to plant it to be successful is as follows: The ground should be thoroughly plowed, leaving no weeds. Plow first one way and then crossways, making thorough drainage; allow no water to remain on the seed beds or meadow, nor around them. To be successful it should be

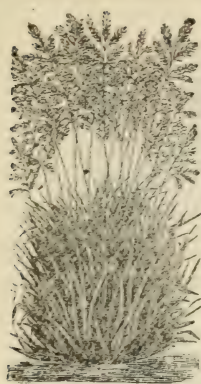
planted three consecutive years. The first year, work as above with 30 pounds of seed, broadcast. The second year, about the same time, 20 pounds of the seed, without disturbing the ground. The third year, about the same time, 15 pounds of seed, without disturbing the ground; but simply broadcasting the seed by hand in the gaps, for no matter how careful you are in sowing the seed you will have gaps. Then you will have a meadow forever.

The first year of sowing it yields a good crop, if sown alone in the spring, which is the proper way, and after that will yield 3 to 7 crops according to the length of season. On land not irrigated one and two cuttings a year is the average yield. As from one to three tons of hay are mowed every time, there is no other clover that can compare with Alfalfa for a heavy cropper.

Alfalfa is the very best fertilizer to enrich a poor soil and, being a leguminous plant, will store in the ground enough nitrogen to raise 3 and 4 good crops of any other kind of our cultivated plants. Its large carrot-like roots will aerate the land to a great depth and, as the outer part decays annually while they keep growing larger from the center, they are constantly increasing the fertility of the soil.

The only cause of failure in growing Alfalfa, in some parts of the South, is in trying to raise it in too wet land or in letting the weeds smother the young plants. While Alfalfa will, when 3 or 4 years old, kill any other grass grown with it, when young it needs some care, and before sowing, it is a good plan to get rid of the weeds. If they seem to get the best of the Alfalfa they should be mowed down as often as needed. Mowing often, while fatal to the weeds, will benefit the young Alfalfa as new buds will start on the upper parts of the roots. Alfalfa should not be grazed the first year as tramping on the crowns is injurious, and many promising pasture fields have been ruined by it. After two or three years the crowns of the roots are strong enough to stand any amount of grazing.

Alfalfa is not only the best and richest hay plant, but is the easiest hay to cure. In making hay cut one day, lay it in the swath and cure all next day. If the sun has shone nicely rake it on the following morning, cock it up immediately after raking while yet damp with the dew and let it cure in the cock, from one to three days before stacking. Never turn it over



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Meadow Fescue.



Rescue Grass..

or shake it in this country, as it will cure perfectly well without it, and the more you disturb, the more it will lose its leaves and fine stems. In stacking, a bucket full of salt for a common size stack strewn in the hay, will help to keep its nice green color. On small farms common horse hay rakes and hay-racks are used for making and carrying the hay to the stacks, but in large fields, bull-rakes, "go-devils" and hay stackers are used. By their use the hay reaches the stack without having been touched with a pitch fork and the loss of leaves is greatly reduced. The leaves are so rich in protein, for feeding purposes, that they are equal, pound for pound, to the best bran.

Alfalfa should be cut when it commences to bloom and not wait, like a good many farmers do, after it is past bloom, because it contains more nutriment then, than when it commences to form the seeds. It may not weigh quite as much, but it is more relished by the stock and you have fine hay, instead of coarse stalks. Another good point in not waiting too long, is that you give an earlier start to the next cutting.

All farm animals are very fond of Alfalfa, green or dry, and it is calculated that one acre will, during the growing season from May till October, add 150 pounds of meat to each of the 12 or 15 growing pigs which can be kept on it. Even the chickens and other fowls will, in winter, devour with relish a mash made up of sealed Alfalfa leaves mixed with bran and corn chop, and will amply repay the careful keeper by filling the egg basket with eggs, when they are worth 35 and 40 cents a dozen. Bees do very well on a field of Alfalfa in bloom, and bee keepers are sure of a good crop of honey, the finest, richest, thickest,

whitest and best flavored in the world. No honey can equal it and it runs from 12 to 13 pounds to the gallon, while the other honeys run from 11 to 12 pounds. The nectar is so abundantly secreted, during the time it is in bloom, that for a given acreage no plant will support as many colonies.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. Kentucky Blue Grass with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferable perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sow alone, 20 to 26 pounds, that is two bushels should be used; in mixtures, 4 to 6 pounds.

Meadow Fescue. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) As a pasturage grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.



Orchard Grass.



English Rye Grass.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Rescue Grass. (*Ceratochloa Australis* or *Bromus Shraderei*). A forage plant from Australia. It grows during the winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed to the acre. It is an annual winter grass. It varies in the time of starting growth. We have seen it ready for mowing the first of October, and furnish frequent cuttings till April. Again it may not start before January, nor be ready to cut until February. This depends upon the moisture and depression of temperature.

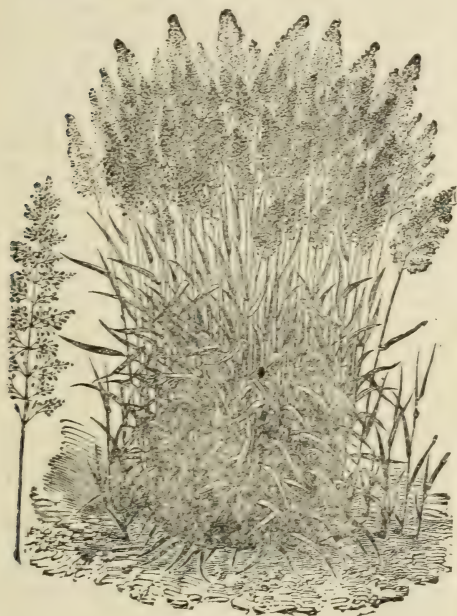
Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*). This is one of the best grasses for pasture. It grows quickly. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay, most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except tall oat grass, which has similar roots and char-

acteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Arrhenatherum Avenaceum*). Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena Elatior*) of Linnaeus. It is closely related to the common oat, and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than two bushels per acre should be sown.

English, or Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*). This is the first grass cultivated in England, over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass; became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the

United States in the first quarter of the past century, English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades being easily affected by frost become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of 3 bushels of seed per acre.



Red Top Grass.

Red Top Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top Burden's Grass. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily sub-

dued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. Red Top and Timothy being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. Sow two bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 pounds, if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasturage grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon Dactylon*). Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a Lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots, 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

Seed Rye. This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture, also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff, makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Italian Rye is coming into great favor wherever it is grown. Sown in the fall it comes up quickly and makes a dense, matter turf, which gives most excellent grazing during the fall, winter and early spring. If it is desired to be used as a hay crop, it should not be grazed too long in the spring, as it shoots up very early making a thick growth of grass which when cut, cures up splendidly for hay. With a favorable season, it will yield three or four successive cuttings of

most excellent and nutritious hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low-grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 60 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay.

Seed Barley. The particular value of Barley for growing in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out full, to use as a hay crop. Barley stools out more, and makes fall, winter and spring grazing. Cut for hay, it cures up splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown than at present. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast. Our barley is choice Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section.

Seed Wheat. Popular Southern variety, usually ripening in May in the South. It is an early ripening prolific sort. Principally planted here for early feed to cut green, also for hay and grazing. Seed is valuable for poultry and fowls. Two bushels will plant an acre.

Red Rust Proof Oats. Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet, this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Early Winter Turf Oats. Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape. This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. In the Northern States it should be sown from May to September for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture.

Hairy or Sand Vetch. Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Crimson Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Oregon Vetch. Our best Winter leguminous soil enriching crop. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa and can be Winter grazed. It grows 3 or 4 feet high; is easier cured. Hay making time is two weeks later. We usually sow 45 lbs. with 2 to 4 quarts of oats (for a support), one inch deep per acre, August to December; immediately afterward sow on top of ground 2 quarts Crimson Clover per acre. If Barley is sown with vetches a fall cutting can be had for hay, which will be followed by vetch hay in the Spring, and the land can then be put down to cow peas, thus making three (two of them leguminous) hay crops per year. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

Giant Beggar Weed. One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are: Restoring worn out land. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention. Is easily eradicated when desired. Requires no cultivation. Does not interfere with the growing of the other crops, and is sown like oats. Six pounds will plant an acre. Recommended highly for the South.

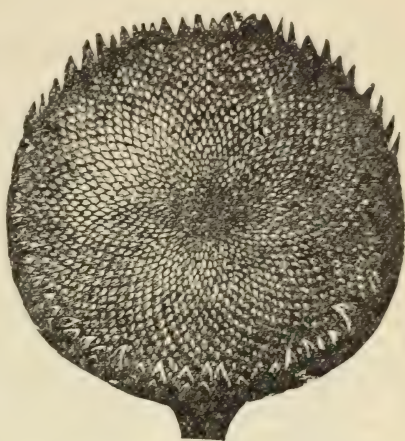
Wild Rice. The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although seed should be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift off into too deep water. Sow 14 to 20 lbs. to acre.

Buckwheat. For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable, especially in sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly.

Silver Hull. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat which it has almost entirely superseded.

Paspalum Dilatum. Eight pounds to the acre should make a good stand on land which should produce 12 bushels of Corn or 25 bushels of Oats. If mixed thoroughly with dampened oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel oats to 8 pounds of Paspalum Dilatum, this would scatter the seed sufficiently when sown, then harrowed and dragged well—putting in the seed an inch or two. A peck of dry Paspalum Dilatum seed usually weighs 6 pounds. When well up and rooted, a slight grazing and tramping causes it to stool out the more. It may be sown on Bermuda sod. Purposes: Specially for grazing cows, horses, colts, etc. Our domestic poultry are very fond of it, and a drove of turkeys pick it with delight. We know of no plant that is such a conservator of the soil—enriching and preventing washes. The seeds are so small and light that they are troublesome to gather and cure. Only about 4 to 6 seed stalks push out from a tuft of roots; growing 2 to 3 feet high. It flourishes mostly in rich meadow like lands; an overflow will not kill it, as it is all the time asserting itself. A good plowing and cultivation will kill it, changing a field to other farm purposes.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Single heads measure 15 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

Timothy. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

Onobrychis Sativa. (Esparsette Sanfoin). This perennial, European, pea-like plant, has a high character as a feed in France. It is cultivated to but a limited extent in the South. It is worthy of a trial as it belongs to a warm climate. Twenty pounds to the acre.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Of the Different Varieties of the Sorghum Family.

Suitable for the Southern States.

For Prices See Yellow Pages in Back of Book.



Early Improved
Pedigreed Amber
Sorghum.

Early Improved Pedigreed Amber Sorghum. More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 seed, 12 to 18 inches apart in row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Early Orange Sorghum. Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about 10 days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

Kaffir Corn. (*Sorghum Kaffrorum*). This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternately closing on either side of the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints; producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight 50 pounds per bushel. The average height of growth

on good strong land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet; on thin land $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Plant 6 lbs. per acre. It may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes. Use 10 lbs. of seed per acre.

Teosinte. (*Reana* or *Euchloena Luxurians*). One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known. In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage. In order to be successful with Teosinte, it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April. For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season,

but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet. In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may therefore be considered an annual. The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Two pounds per acre.

Dhouro, or Egyptian Corn. (*Sorghum Vulgare*). This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from on-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring the seed will not come up well; they require more heat than the other sorghums.

Red Dhouro. Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size, and shape, but of red color, in stead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Millo Maize and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for fodder. Yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre.

German Millet. Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom. Recommended for this climate.

Pearl or Cattail Millet. Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnish-

ing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drill three feet apart, or sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Hungarian Millet. This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow in this climate from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

Rural Branching Sorghum or Millo Maize. Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drill four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

Broom Corn. There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce about 500 cwt. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed, which is equal in value almost to oats for feed. Requires soil similar to corn, same cultivation, but should be planted some later in the season. Put ground in prime condition. We think that more of our Southern farmers should grow Broom Corn for market. It is profitable. Frequently planted in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving plants 6 inches apart; 10 to 20 lbs. to an acre.

Jerusalem Corn. This belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

Guinea Grass. Although this grass will do well on rather poor sandy land, it does much better on richer or fertilized land. Wherever it has had proper care the crop is enormous and satisfactory. A tropical grass originally from Africa, it is now grown largely in the East and West Indies. In Jamaica it is held next to sugar in value of crop, a single farmer producing five thousand dollars worth per annum of the hay. Propagated to

any desired extent by rapid increase of tillers it is esteemed in Florida and other parts of the South as a first class forage. Cattle eat it with avidity, green or dry. Three pounds to the acre, planted in hills same as corn.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense*). Perennial and has cane-like roots; or more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. One to one and a half bushels of a good sample of this seed is sufficient

for one acre of land. The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow; and like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a few weeks are enough to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it or eat sparingly. When once planted it cannot be eradicated.

FLOWER SEEDS,

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which are desired and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on the average sell much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather, the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages, 15 and 20 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more of one variety to get all colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

Alyssum Maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants, about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum Majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Adonis Autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.

Aster. Queen Margaret, German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high. Sow from December till March.

Aster. Semple's Branching. Beautiful for cut-flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large double, with graceful wavy petals, borne on long stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Excellent for cutting, 2 feet. December till March.



Althea Rosea.

Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

Amaranthus Caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus Tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus Bicolor. Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Atropurpureus. Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; four feet.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aster. Trufant's Paeony-Flowered Perfection. Large double paeony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors, one of the



Trufant's Paeony Flowered Aster.

best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better.

Aquilegia. Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well-known flower of easy culture. Requires a good ground to produce double flowers.

Balsamina. Improved Camelia-flowered, very double and beautiful colors. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.

Balsamina Camelia Flora Alba. Pure white flowers, about two feet high, used for bouquets. Sow all Balsaminas from February till August.



Amaranthus Caudatus.



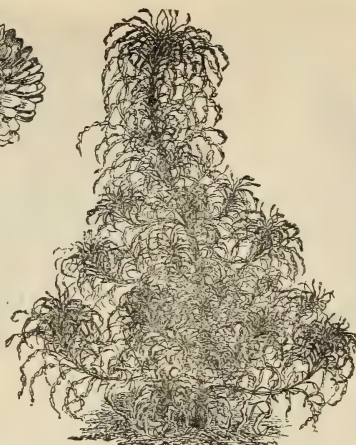
German Quilled Aster.



Adonis Autumnalis.



Double Daisy.



Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant.



Cacalia Coccinea.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia Elata Major. A free blooming plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Begonia Tuberosa. A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Begonia Rex. A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Cacalia Coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow February till May.

Calendula Officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

Canna Indica. Indian Shot. Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in

November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter.

Campanula Speculum. Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass. Free flowering Plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

Celosia Cristata. Dwarf Cock's Comb. Well-known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large head of crimson and yellow flowers one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, produces large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

Chrysanthemum Tricolor. (Carinatum). Summer Chrysanthemum. Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

Cineraria Hybrida. A beautiful green house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in spring. Must be kept in a green house. Per package, 25 cents.

Cineraria Maritima. A very handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus. A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Centaurea Cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.



Centaurea Suavolens.

Centaurea Suavolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December till April.

Correopsis. (Calleopsis.) Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture; two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida. A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright-Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color.

Cyclamen Persicum. Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture, it should not be missing in any collection of greenhouse plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant, which has been much improved. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer, one foot high; from October to April.

Dianthus Caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.



Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.

Dianthus Plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus Heddeiwiggii. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.



Dianthus Caryophyllus.

Dianthus Caryophyllus Margaritae Robustus, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnations. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated, occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double

flowers, unlike other Carnations; which are biennial and only bloom the second year.



Dianthus Picotee.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package, 25 cents.



Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation.

Dianthus Pumila. Early dwarf flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.

Delphinium Ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.



Delphinium Chinensis.

Delphinium Chinensis. Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

Note—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

Dahlia. Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semidouble or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Lorentziana. Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena Alba and Purpurea. White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continues to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February to August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Geranium Pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties; 25 cents per package.



Heliotropium.



Lobelia Erinus.



Lychnis Chalcedonica.

Golden Glow. (*Rudbeckia*). Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Per packet, 25 cents.

Geranium Odoratissima. Apple scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Heliotropium. Heliotrope. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in hot bed if sown early.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Rubrum. Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus, fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

Iberis Amara. White Candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis Umbellata Rosea. Purple Candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the center. One foot. January till April.

Lobelia Erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Lychnis. Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Mimulus Tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum. Ice Plant. Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.



Ice Plant.

Mathiola Annua. Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.



Double Matricaria.

Matricaria Capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling the Daisy, but smaller, are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Mimosa Pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

Mirabilis Jalapa. Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.

Myosotis Palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Half foot high. December till March.



Nigella Damascena.

Nasturtium. Tropaeolum Majus. See Vegetable Plants, Page 71.

Nemophila Maculata. Large white flowers, spotted with violet. One foot. high. December till April.

Nemophila insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white center. One foot high.

Nigella Damascena. Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Nierembergia Gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot. high. November till April.



Oenothera Lamarckiana.

Oenothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose. Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.



Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.

Papaver Ranunculus Flowered. Double-fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Paris Daisies. French Marguerites. A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flower white and yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.



Shirley Poppies.

Shirley Poppies. Single. A very beautiful selection of *Ranunculus*-flowered Poppy. The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to crimson. Whilst edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days.

Single Poppies. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white.



Petunia Hybrida.

Petunia Hybrida. *Petunia*. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.



Petunia Hybrida Double.

Double Large Flowering Petunia. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Package 25c.

Phlox Drummondii. Mixed Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture make them favorites with every one. One foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Stellata Splendens. This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Alba. Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes.

Perennial Phlox. For a permanent flower bed few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often five or six inches in diameter.



Portulaca.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca Grandiflora, fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Primula Chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed; per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.



Primula Veris.

Primula Veris. Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Pyrethrum Aurea. Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very

showy as a border if massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.



Reseda Odorata.

Reseda Odorata Grandiflora. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.



Scabiosa Nana.

Scabiosa Nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plant of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Saponaria Calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembles somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Silene Ameria. Lobel's Catchfly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere; red and white. One and a half feet high.



Tagetes Erecta.

Tagetes Erecta. African or Tall growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

Tagetes Patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.



Torenia Fournierii.

Torenia Fournierii. A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

Verbena Candidissima. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.



Hybridized Verbena.

Verbena Hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.



Vinca Rosea and Alba.

Vinca Rosea and Alba. Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola Odorata. Sweet Violet. Well-known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Viola Tricolor Maxima. Large flowering English Pansy. This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the Garden. Half foot high. October till March.

Cassier's Improved Pansy. A beautiful variety with large flowers of most compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25c. per packet.



Choicest Large English Pansy.

of all Pansies. Endowed with well-formed flowers in endless colors and shades, they form a valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden. Price, 25c. per packet.

Bugnot's Improved Blotched Pansy. This variety is certainly the handsomest of all the Pansies, and like the Odier's are five blotched, and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25c.

Pansy. Odier or Blotched. Superb, large-eyed flowers. Of very good shape and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. Packet, 25 cents.

Pansy. Lord Beaconsfield. Large flowers, of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue. Packet, 25 cents.

Steckler's Giant Zinnia. This Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flower measures from tip to tip fully 6½ inches; half early, semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors, 15c. per packet.

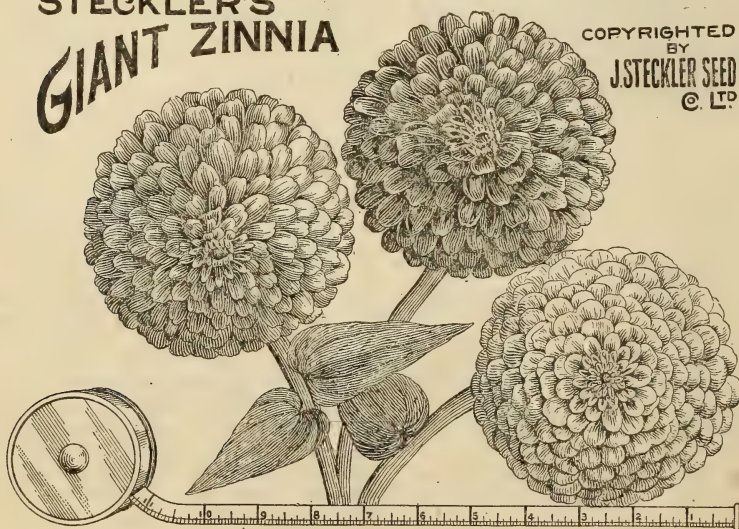
Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl. Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers

Large Trimardeau Pansy. This is the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are well formed, generally three spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

Non Plus Ultra. Benary's Elite Pansy. This variety from Germany is the finest

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA

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BY
J. STECKLER SEED
CO. LTD.



of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

Zinnia Elegans Pumila, fl. pl. Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora Robusta

CLIMBING PLANTS.

These Seeds are all put up in 5c. and 10c. Packages.

Antigonum Leptopus. Rosa Montana. Mountain Vine. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Aristolochia Elegans. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Benincasa Cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

Cardiospermum. Balloon Vine. A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobaea Scandens. Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Convolvulus Major. Morning Glory. A well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

Plenissima. A variety introduced here from Germany. The plants of this class of showy and attractive annuals, are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from four to five inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

Cucurbita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria Dulcis. Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

Dolichos Lablab. Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Ipomaea Bona Nox. Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

Ipomaea Quamoclit Rosea. Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

Ipomaea Quamoclit Alba. White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Ipomaea Laeri. The Blue Moonflower. This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower.

Lathyrus Odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. December till April. We handle two varieties, mixed and white.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc. February till July.



Mina Lobata.

Mina Lobata. A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomaea family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers. February till July.

Luffa Acutangula. Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a dish rag. February till July.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till July.



Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, while others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic-size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type. February till July.

Wistaria. This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapid, in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers; growing to a height of fifty feet or more.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

These Price do not include Postage or Expressage.

Anemones. Double-flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Crocus. Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per dozen, 25c.; per 100, \$1.50.

Dahlias. Fine double varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February till May. \$2.25 per dozen; 20c. each.

Gladiolus. Hybrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved, and almost every color has been produced, tinged

and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermillion. The roots should be taken up in the fall. Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 5 cents each;



Anemones.

50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 5 cents each; 50c. per dozen. Hybrids mixed, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.



Crocus.



Hybrid Gladiolus.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous green-house plants, but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Gloxinias.



Roman Hyacinth.

Hyacinths. (Roman). White. For Florists' use Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blossoming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce



Dutch Hyacinth (Double.)

from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so far as to have them bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price each 5c., per dozen 50c.

Hyacinths. (Dutch.) Double and Single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, in all colors, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 55c. per dozen.



Double Jonquil.

Jonquils. Very popular flowers on account of their easy cultivation and delightful fragrance, golden yellow blooms. They can be readily forced in the house, or planted in the open ground for early flowering.

Single. Rich yellow; perianth deeply lobed.

Double. Full, double, golden yellow.

Campernelle. True large flowering variety.

Campernelle Rugulosus. The largest flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow, and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter flowering; 5c. each; 40c. per dozen, all the above or assorted.

Narcissus. Bulbs of the easiest culture, planted from November to February.

Paper White Grandiflora. An improved flowering form of the Paper



Von Sion Narcissus.

White, and now the principal forcing variety. The flowers are very beautiful, and emit a delicious odor. Very useful for bouquets. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major. The most popular forcing sort, deep yellow. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Double Von Sion. The popular double yellow Daffodil, in great demand for forcing and growing in pots or pans for



Chinese Sacred Lily.

Easter sales. Pure golden yellow stock. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Giant Princep. Pale sulphur perianth trumpet rich yellow, very showy, grand variety for florists. They begin to bloom about the middle of February and last for a whole month. They produce beautiful flowers with long stems and very desirable for our Southern country. 40c. per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word sacred has been added since, as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chinese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water. 10c. each. September till March.



Freesia Refracta.

Freesia Refracta. An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists' use. The tubular flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture; 25c. per dozen. September till March.

New Oxalis Buttercup. This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisi-

tion to our collection of bulbous plants; 40c. per dozen.



Calla Aetheopica.

Calla Aetheopica. Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant, which is of an easy culture, will bloom in the green-house as well as in a room near the window, or even on the veranda, as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fish-pond or tank in a green-house and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the month of October. November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March; 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Black Calla Lily. *Arum Sanctum.* A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, *Calla Aetheopica*, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 25c.; per dozen, \$2.00. January till March.

Spotted Calla. Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 25c. each. January till March.

Ranunculus. French Double. The roots can be planted during fall and winter either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. 25c. per dozen.



Double Tulip.

Tulips. Double and single. Should not be planted later than February, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. 50c. per dozen. September to March.



Scilla Peruviana.

Scilla Peruviana. These are green-house bulbs at the North, but here they are hardy and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties, the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till March; 20 cents each.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden and very valuable for making bouquets on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

JAPAN LILIES.

*Lilium Auratum.**Lilium Auratum.* Golden Band Lily.

This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep. We have seen these noble lilies bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 20 cents each. December till March.

*Lilium Tigrinum, fl. pl.*

Lilium Lancifolium Album. Pure white Japan Lily. 25c. each. December till March.

Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum. White and red spotted. 15 cents each. December till March.

Lilium Lancifolium Roseum. Rose spotted. 15 cents each. These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from December till March. Perfectly suited to this climate.

Lilium Tigrinum, fl. pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regular as a camelia flower. Very fine. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. December till March.

Lilium Tigrinum. Same as above, only single. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. December till March.



Bermuda Easter Lily.

Lilium Harrissii, or Bermuda Easter Lily. This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph's Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. September till March.



Lilium Sepciosum Rubrum.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. 25c. each. December till March.

Lilium Longiflorum. The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old stand-by with

us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decorations on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. December till March.

Ornithagalum Umbellatum, or Star of Bethlehem. Outside green and white striped, inside satiny white; flowers in umbels; very showy, 20c. each; \$1.25 per dozen. September till March.

Amaryllis Johnsoni. (Spice Lily). Very large; exceedingly beautiful flower, crimson striped white. Each 25c.; September till March.

Amaryllis (Hippeastrum). Splendid flowering bulbs, suitable for greenhouse, room or garden cultivation.

Formosissima. (Jacoboen Lily). Crimson, blooming early in the summer, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Plant from September till March.

Spanish Iris. (Fleur-de-lis.) Mixed. The colors comprise yellows, purples, blues, claret red, white and bronze, marbled, veined and striped in bewildering beauty. 25c. dozen, 2 for 5c. September till March.

ROSES.

SEASON 1910.

TO LOVERS OF THE CHOICEST ROSES:

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our smaller size Roses are grown in pots, which give more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We also grow a great number in open ground, which gives a large size plant for those who want immediate effect. We do not grow any plants for their flowers specially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Field Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce charges soil is removed to some extent.

Directions for Planting.—See that your ground is well loosened and fertilized before planting your roses. Press the soil firmly around the plants with your foot and do not plant them too deep, just a trifle, perhaps, deeper than they were in the pots and water well after planting.

While we are prepared to fill all orders for field grown Roses at any time, we advise our patrons to reserve their orders until November 1st, as this will give them an opportunity to become better matured, and can be transplanted to better advantage.

Formula for Disease of Blight on Rose Bushes— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce sulphate of copper,

Strawberry Plants, Michel's Early and Ocean City are the Best.

1½ ounces ammonia. Dilute in 5 gallons of water and spray the plants once a week for about 4 weeks. For insects use tobacco dust and soak over night, then spray with what we call tobacco water. We find this to be a safe remedy.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.



Wm. R. Smith.

SELECT NEW VARIETIES.

Freiherr Von Marshall. As an outdoor bedding rose it has no superior. The flowers are large, beautifully shaped, double and full, borne in great profusion all through the growing season. One of the brightest red tea roses in existence. Be sure to try it.

Wm. Shean. The double Killarney, very large pointed buds. Color grand.

Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt. Double cream, profuse bloomer; flowers large and full.

Wm. R. Smith. As a summer bedder will rank with the two Cochetts, produces immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white, with pink shadings. The strongest growing of all the summer bedders.

Helen Good. A sport from Maman Cochet, delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. A good garden rose.

Mme. E. Sablayrolles. Clear yellow without, interior golden orange. Flowers enormously large, extremely double, fine long buds.

Olivier. Deep rose color, strong free grower, resembling Balduin in color.

Pius X. Flowers large and cupped in form, creamy white passing to tender rose, very free and fragrant.

Dean Hole. An intense salmon pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance.

Rhea Reid. Seedling from American Beauty. A free strong grower, double crimson scarlet flowers.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant. Clear bright rosy pink, large size, double and full. The most vigorous of all tea roses. Blooms the entire season; we highly recommend it.

The Baby Rambler. (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.) Is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the dwarf Polyanthea sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler, making dwarf compact bushes not over 18 inches high.

The White Baby Rambler. (Catherine Zeimet.) Produces double white flowers in abundance, of free compact growth.

Etoile de France. Color a lovely shade of clear red crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well. It is a good grower and a free bloomer, deliciously fragrant.

Prices, 25c. and 50c. each. Stronger plants, 75c. each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

CHOICE EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES.

Archduke Charles. Also called Confederate rose. Opens bright red changing to silvery pink.

Antoine Rivoire. Creamy white, delicate pink tinge, resembles a Camelia flower. A grand rose.

Bessie Brown. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink. It is erect and vigorous in growth. Flower very large.

Beauty of Stapleford. Rosy crimson shading to pink.

Bon Silene. Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson.

Bride. The well known white rose. habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled.

Bridesmaid. A grand pink rose for all purposes. Especially good for cut blooms.

Crown Princess Victoria. Also called White Malmaison. A very vigorous growing and free blooming rose.

Catherine Mermet. A good grower and one of the best of the pink roses.

Champion of the World. Pink; an improved Hermosa.

Clothilde Soupert. Variable from pure white to pink. Flowers are produced in profusion.

Duchess of Albany. Lovely shade of deep rose.

Duchess de Brabant. Everybody's favorite. No Southern garden should be

without it. Color a lovely shade of light rose shading to salmon.

Empress Eugenie. One of the sweetest of all pink roses, strong robust grower and prolific bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. A good yellow rose free bloomer.

Golden Gate. Flowers shell pink shading to creamy flesh; beautiful buds.

General de Tartas. Light red, a constant bloomer; fine for cut flowers Of vigorous growth.

Helen Gould or Balduin. Large handsome foliage, rosy crimson flowers of the largest size. Long pointed buds and very vigorous. Be sure to try this rose.

Isabella Sprunt. Clear lemon yellow, pretty buds, free bloomer and good grower

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, extra fine.

La France. Delicate silvery rose color. Shaded with pink.

La France Striped. Same as above except the color is pink with light stripes.

Louis Philippe. Brilliant fiery red, the best red bedding rose; very sweet.

Madame de Vetry. Rich red, changing to silvery peach. An old rose of merit.

Mad. E. Duranthon. This is a very unique colored rose, produces a distinct globe shaped bloom. It is indeed a beauty. Don't fail to try it.

Plant all varieties of Peanuts and all varieties of Field Corn.



Madame Lombard.

Madame Lombard. A beautiful shade of reddish bronze, passing to salmon-fawn. A very strong grower and good bloomer.

Mad. Camille. Rosy blush, with salmon shades.

Madame Schwaller. Bright pink, delightfully fragrant.

Plant Mexican June Corn, the greatest Corn for June, July and August planting.



Maman Cochet White.

Maman Cochet. Pink, deserves to rank as the best in its color, the flowers are large and full. Strong stems and fine foliage. One of the very best roses. Don't fail to try it.

Maman Cochet White. Same as preceding except color is pure white.

Mad. Caroline Kuster. Long buds, light yellow. A strong grower and free bloomer.

Mad. Franciska Kruger. Deep coppery yellow, shaded to rose. A splendid sort.

Madam Welche. Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. Sometimes called white Duchess de Brabant, similar except in color, which is white flushed with pink.

Marie Guillot. Pure ivory white.

Marie Louise. Profuse bloomer, color light blush. An excellent bedding rose; free bloomer.

Marie Van Houtte. A beautiful pale canary yellow edged with rose. A strong vigorous grower.

Meteor. A deep velvety crimson, constant bloomer and thrifty grower.

Monthly Cabbage. A lovely pink rose, similar to Archduke Charles.

Papa Gontier. Carmine, flushed crimson. Produces beautiful buds very freely.

Safrano. Saffron yellow with orange. Grandmother's favorite; elegant buds.

Sombrieul or Camelia. White tinged delicate rose, very vigorous grower.

Souv. de la Malmaison. Flesh color, cup-shaped, full to the center. An old favorite, still one of the best garden roses.

Souv. de President Carnot. A grand rose. A beautiful light fawn color; very free flowering.

Souv. de Pierre Notting. Creamy yellow, shaded light peach.

The Queen. Beautiful long snow white buds.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Magenta red, passing to rich crimson.

Prices: 4 inch pots, 20c. each, \$2.00 per doz. Stronger plants, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Strong field grown

CLIMBING ROSES.

Aglaia. (Yellow Rambler.) This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Clear golden yellow.

Climbing Devoniensis. Pink.

Climbing Malmaison. A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.

Climbing Meteor. Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine. Hardy.

Climbing Paul Neyron. (Madame Wagram). Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.

Climbing Wooton. Deep, rich red, fragrant.

Crimson Rambler. Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy.

Lady Banks. Yellow and white.

Lamarque. Pale canary yellow, almost white.

James Sprunt. Crimson.

Madame Isaac Perrier. Crimson.

Marechal Neil. Everybody's favorite, deep golden yellow. Best yellow rose.

Mrs. Robt. Peary, or Climbing Kaiserin. The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand Rose.

Pink Rambler. Deep, rich pink, very handsome. Hardy.

Pillar of Gold. Color rosy-pink, base of petals yellow; a free bloomer and an extra fine rose in every detail.

President Cleveland. (Climbing Marie Guillot). The Queen of White Roses. It is one of the most rapid growing and

plants, 40c. and 50c. each; 4.00 and \$5.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

vigorous Climbing Roses we have ever seen. It blooms continuously throughout the season. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry red, sweet scented. A general favorite.

Reve d'Or. Buff yellow; good.

Solfaterre. Fine clear sulphur yellow.

Striped Reine Marie Henrietta. A sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henrietta, has the splendid vigorous climbing habit of the mother rose, while beautifully striped, flamed and shaded in light carmine over pale rose.

W. A. Richardson. Orange yellow. Coppery shades.

White Rambler. Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.

Zelia Pradel. Pure white, full and sweet.

Prices, 4 inch pots, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen; 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Extra strong climbing roses, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Neils, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

American Beauty. A universally admired red rose.

Ball of Snow. White.

Black Prince. Deep crimson.

Captain Christy. Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.

Dinsmore. Deep cherry color and very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. One of the grandest of the white roses. A very vigorous grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.

Giant of Battles. Crimson.

Jno. Hopper. Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.

La Reine. Clear bright rose.

Madame Masson. Large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; clear bright rose.

Magna Charta. Pink.

Paul Neyron. Deep shining rose, very large.

Pierre Notting. Very dark, blackish red, shaded violet crimson.

Prices, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; 50c.

each, \$5.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown, 75c. and \$1.00.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

PALMS, BEDDING PLANTS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery.



Abutilon.

Abutilon.—Singularly beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c. and 50c. each. We have a good collection.

Acalypha—A showy class of foliage plants that are becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much hardier and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.

Sanderii—The Most Sensational Introduction of the Century—Under a variety of names this remarkable plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Phillippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure, totally unlike any other plant now known. It

is an extraordinary free grower and bloomer, small plants blooming from January to December. As an ornamental plant, it is the most striking ever seen. Of branching habit, the branches spread widely and throw out their long, dazzling crimson, fluffy spikes 12 to 18 inches long between the large, bright green leaves, in the most effective manner. Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each.

Marginata—Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose. A very desirable variety, standing upright in hot and dry weather.

Macafeana—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices, 10 to 20 cents each; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.



Acalypha Sanderii.



Azalea Indica.

Alternanthera—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well-known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow, 5 cents each; 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Aloysia Citriodora—Lemon Verbena—This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the Lemon, really exquisite. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Agava Americana—Century plant, green; 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

Agava Americana—Variegated; 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Aspidistra—Tough, hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden.

Lurida—Beautiful dark green, price 25 and 50 cents. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Lurida Variegata—Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.00.

Asparagus—Sprengeri—A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration or for planting in hanging baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green. 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Plumosus and **Plumosus Nanus**—An excellent plant for window culture, the lace like texture of its foliage excelling that of Maiden Hair Fern in grace and

delicateness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decoration the sprays are almost indispensable. It can also be trained as a climber for arbors, trellises, etc. 15 cents each, larger plants, 30, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$1.50.

Azalea Indica—Chinese Azalea—Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine, every plant being a perfect specimen.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white, and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for winter and early spring flowering in the house. Name the color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10 inch crowns, \$1.50; 12 inch crowns, \$1.75; 14 inch crowns, \$2.00; 16 inch crowns, \$2.50; 20 inch crowns, \$3.00.

Araucaria Excelsa—Norfolk Island Pine—This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. 12 inches high, \$1.00; 15 inches, \$1.50; 18 inches, \$2.50; 24 inches, \$4.00. **Araucaria Robusta Compacta**, 12 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.50; 24 inches, \$5.00. **Excelsa Glauca**, 12 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.50; 24 inches, \$5.00.



Araucaria Excelsa.

Bougainvillea Glabra Sanderiana—Chinese Paper Plant—A beautiful free flowering plant, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 50c. each. Specimens \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.



Begonia Rex.

Begonia Rex—These handsome foliage plants far out-show all others, their lustrous tints, making irregular blotches and shades of color combination, classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place; when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price, 15c. and 25c. each; extra specimens, 50c. and 75c. each.

Flowering Begonias—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house-plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well as in the average dwelling house.

President Carnot—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style with B. Rubra, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

Rubra—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, make it one of the best plants for the house.

M. de Lesseps—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves; with silvery spots, it blooms in clusters, flowers white.

Fairy—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers.

Thurstoni—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

Sanguinea—One of the hardiest; pink flowers produced in great abundance.

Argentea Guttata—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with white flowers. An excellent pot plant.

Alba Picta—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white; flower white.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; larger plants 25c. each.

Vernon (red) and Erfordii (pink) for bedding, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

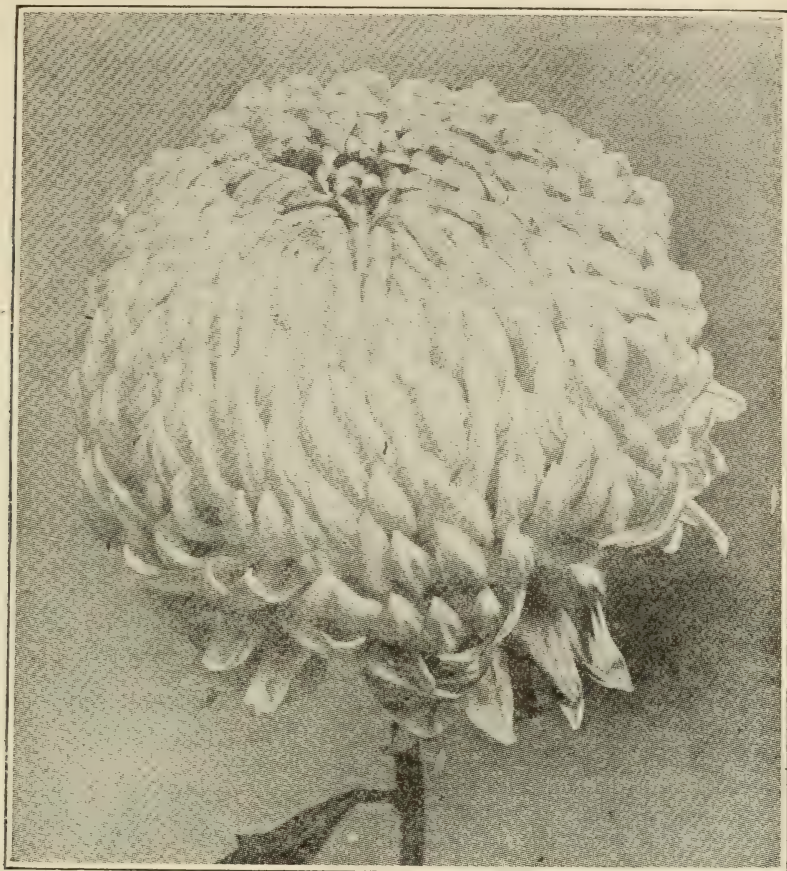
New Begonia—President Taft—Pink; flowers as large as a silver dollar. \$1.00 each.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine—The very finest Begonia in existence. There is no doubt of its superiority over all others, of quite recent introduction and has created a sensation wherever seen. Destined to become the most popular of its entire family, beginning to bloom in very small-sized plant, and continuing a perfect mass of beauty its entire life. Clean, vigorous plants, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.



Flowering Begonia.

Banana—Tall, 50 cents and \$1.00 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We grow only the best varieties and take great pride and care in their cultivation, always adding the best of the new introductions as soon as proved worthy. We are prepared to supply the popular early varieties generally used for All Saints' Day in quantities, such as Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. Bassett, Honesty, H. Cannell, Monrovia and Col. Appleton. When ordering state whether you wish early or late flowering kinds. If selection is left to us will give you a good assortment of various colors.

Cultural Directions for Chrysanthemums.

When to Plant—Any time after the ground can be worked up to July 1st will give you good blooming plants in the fall.

Soil—Dig the ground deep, mix a quantity of well rotted manure or bone meal with the soil, as the Chrysanthemum is a gross feeder, if fed well the flowers will be large and the plant strong.

Disbudding, Stopping and Tying.

When your plant is 8 inches high cut back to 6 inches, allow your shoots to grow from the main trunk. Repeat this operation if you want many flowers, but if you desire to grow large blooms let only two or three shoots grow, removing all others. As the shoots lengthen tie each one separately to a stake to insure straight stems. Disbudding means to remove all the buds save one. With most varieties it is safer to remove the first bud, which usually appears during June or July, the next shoot developing will produce what is called a terminal bud, and it gives as a rule with few excep-

tions the best flower. Any shoots appearing from the roots and the side of the stems must be carefully removed in order to concentrate all the strength in the flower.

Feeding—The application of stimulants requires careful consideration, the safest plan is to steep fresh cow manure in water and applying the clear liquid diluted to the color of weak tea. Discontinue feeding after the buds begin to show color.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

Convention Hall—Pure white, center petals incurving.

October Frost—Take early bud, otherwise will show open centre; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

Virginia Poehman—Almost pure white, good size, incurved full petals overlying each other making a perfect bloom. Price 25 cents.

Timothy Eaton—Very large flower on stiff stem. Take first or second crown for best results.

Ben Wells. Blush white; produces a very fine flower. Price, 25 cents.

Honesty—Pure white, narrow petals, very pretty flower; can be had in bloom latter part of October; of easy growth.

Yanoma—A. good late white. Can be had as late as Christmas.

PINK.

Wm. Duckham—A very large Japanese incurved, of a pleasing shade of pink.

Dr. Enguehard—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple; of easy growth.

Mrs. Coombs—Bright rose color; blooms early.

Mrs. Mary Mann—Fine shade of rose pink; good stem and foliage.

M. L. Rousseau—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower. Price 25 cents.

YELLOW.

Monrovia—The best early yellow, grand stem and foliage and splendid shade of yellow.

Gen. Hutton—Yellow, shaded orange; always a prize winner, enormous flower. A very fine sort; 25 cents.

Mrs. P. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson)—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Major Bonnafon—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Edgar Sanders—A beautiful bronze, of large size; 25 cents.

Golden Eagle (New)—This variety has taken first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management. 25 cents.

Golden Age—Bright yellow, slightly reflexed; a monster flower and of easy growth; ranks with the best.

Buff Globe—Buff, shaded orange; large blossoms.

H. Cannell—A good early variety of a clear yellow.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the red and gold varieties. Easily injured by overfeeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

Intensity—Reflexed bright crimson, very free.

Red Duckham—Like Wm. Duckham, except in color.

We also handle many of the well-known older varieties, not listed here and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

All the above, except where otherwise noted, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen until July 1st; after that date 25 cents to 50 cents each.

CANNAS.

King Humbert—In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure six inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery-bronze with brownish-green markings, bold and effective; 5 feet. 35 cents each.

Mrs. Kate Gray—The most robust-growing Canna in our collection, with broad and massive foliage of a bright glossy green, and forming a beautiful foil to the gigantic trusses of flowers, which

are of a rich shade of orange-scarlet overlaid with gold, and measures from 6 to 7 inches across.

Mlle. Berat—This is a pink variety of French origin. Entirely distinct from any other sort. It is much the darkest of all the king Cannas, being dark carmine-red. Heads of bloom are held very erect and well above the foliage. A showy, effective bedder. One of the finest introductions.

Pres. McKinley—Color, fiery crimson-scarlet. An early, constant and profuse bloomer. Dwarf habit, stools freely, making a valuable bedder; height, 2½ feet.

Queen Charlotte—Rich crimson, with a broad margin of yellow. Although old, it is still considered one of the best of its color.

Alphonse Bouvier—Bright crimson flowers in large, full spikes; height 5 feet. One of the best crimson bedders.

Black Beauty—The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any Canna. Unequalled for center of groups; 5 to 7 feet high.

Mme. Crozy—Scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. Height, 2½ feet. Fine for bedding. One of the most popular varieties.

Pennsylvania—One of the best of the Italian hybrids with flowers 6½ inches in diameter, produced with remarkable freedom in many branched panicles and of an intense vermilion scarlet overlaid with an orange scarlet sheen. Rich, massive, deep green foliage, 6 to 7 feet.

Florence Vaughan—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with red. One of the finest variegated varieties.

All the above Cannas 25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Coleus—Fancy varieties, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100. Standard varieties, 10c. each, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Cactus—Crab Claw—A beautiful red flowering variety, usually grafted on the Snake Cactus. Makes pretty specimens in a short while with ordinary care. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

We also have a number of other varieties of Cactus, from 25c. up.

Crotons—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please every one. We offer

strong plants 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra large 50c. and \$1.00 each.



Calla Aetheopica.

Calla Aetheopica—Easy of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable; 40 and 50 cents each.



Carnation.

Carnations.—There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have a good collection of the very choicest kinds in

various shades of Red, Pink and White, and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen. Young plants, ready from February 1st, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Carnations — *Marguerite* — Seedlings, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen. Ready from February 1st.



Caladium, Fancy-Leaved.

Caladium, Fancy-Leaved. — Especially desirable for green house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb should be dried off in October and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum. — *Elephant's Ears.* A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular; 25 cents each.

Caladium—Dark leaved, similar to the above, except leaves are smaller. Thrives well in partly shaded situations. 15c. each.

Cissus Discolor—A beautiful climbing plant, also called *Trailing Begonia*. Velvety green, mottled with white, under surface of leaf reddish purple. 25c. and 50c. each.

Clerodendron Balfouri—A fine plant for either pot culture or beddings, very showy. 25c. and 50c. each.



Camelia Japonica.

Camelia Japonica.—The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the *Azalea*, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible. When set with flower buds great care must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices, strong bushy plants, 6 inch pots, \$1.50; 7 inch pots, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Larger plants, prices on application.

Cyperus Alternifolius—*Umbrella Plant.* This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a *Palm* for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in winter, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Price, 15 and 25 cents each.

Dracenas. We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties. Prices, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.00. We have small *Dracena Terminalis*, red leaved variety, 25c. each.

Euphorbia Splendens or *Crown of Thorns*—A free flowering plant of the easiest culture. Price, 15c. and 25c. each.

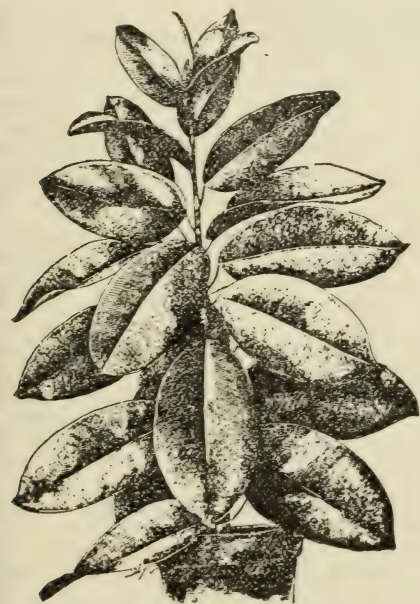
Ficus Repens. A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or wood work with the greatest tenacity; 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Stronger plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Ficus Pandurata—A novelty; immense leaves; very imposing plant; \$1.00 each. Stronger plants, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.



Fuchsia.

Fuchsia—We have these in various colors, white, red, purple and intermediate shades. A good collection. Prices, 15 and 25 cents.



Ficus Elastica Belgica.

Ficus Elastica. India Rubber Plant. A most hardy decorative house plant. Our

stock is very large, and we recommend them to you as strictly first class properly grown stock, which will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well-colored leaves. Price, strong, healthy, well shaped plants, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 50c.; 18 to 24 inches high, 75c.; 24 to 30 inches high, \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

GERANIUMS.



Geraniums.

E. H. Trego—In this fine new Geranium we have by far the best of all double scarlet geraniums both as a bedder and pot plant. The flowers are large, semi-double, borne in immense heads held on stiff stalks high above the foliage. The color is dazzling scarlet. It will produce 50 per cent. more flowers in a pot than any other Geranium grown. Therefore, to those who grow Geraniums, it is indispensable.

Alphonse Ricard—A strong grower, dwarf and branching and producing flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size, single, or slightly doubled, and color a brilliant shade of orange red.

Beaute Poitevine—Semi-double. Enormous flowers, aurora pink, shading to bright salmon center. The grandest of all the light fancy Bruants.

Marquis Castellane—A shapely dwarf grower, with immense flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. Two beautiful shades of red; petals undulating on the edges; very fine and distinct. This magnificent new red variety ranked as high as Vialud in the open ground, which is the highest praise we can give it as a bedder. We predict that this variety will become as popular as A. Ricard, and is a distinct and lovely color, besides blooming freely in winter.

S. A. Nutt—The very best of the dark crimson-scarlet bedders. Always in heavy demand. We have a very large stock of it. Stands the sun perfectly and is always a mass of bloom.

Mme. Jaulin—Semi-double. Very large florets compose a truss of grand size; center, tender pink, surrounded by border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without a parallel among outdoor bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

Mme. Landry—Double. One of the choicest and most beautiful of Bruants. Very free and constant in bloom throughout the season. Trusses large and florets of the finest size and circular in form. Color, clear salmon, center shading to copper, with a white eye. Very distinct,

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Single. Floret, 2½ x 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light, salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose. Frequently throws six petals.

Jacquerie—One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson scarlet. One of the finest of single geraniums; always in heavy demand; 25c. each.

La Favorite—Still a standard sort among double whites.

Mme. Charlotte—Distinct pure salmon, occasionally veined with white. Semi-double Bruant. A decided improvement on Beaute Poitevine, both in color and growth.

M. A. Ricard—Clear orange red; Bruant type. Free flowering. Dwarf, sturdy habit. As a bedder it is unsurpassed.

Jean Vialud—Semi-double Bruant. Color, a beautiful shade of bright rose which does not fade in the hottest weather. Extra strong grower. The best pink bedder.

John Doyle—A very free, semi-double, bright scarlet. Dwarf, robust grower. As a pot plant it ranks as one of the best.

Mme. Buchner—Double white. More vigorous constitution than La Favorite.

Secretair de Chatenay—The darkest red in the market, dwarf grower.

Double Gen. Grant—Semi-double, clear orange scarlet. An old, well-known variety, probably more used for bedding than any other variety in commerce.

Duc De Montemort—Deep brilliant carmine-purple, one of the most novel and striking shades yet seen; a profuse bloomer; foliage deeply zoned. Exceptionally novel.

Richmond Beauty—Brilliant scarlet crimson with large white feather on the two upper petals the finest bedder, single Geranium, 25 cents.

Double Dryden—A fancy variety with most beautiful arrangement of colors. Delicate pink, shading out to glowing crimson. 25 cents.

Nuit Poitevine—Rosy purple with maroon shading, lower petals clear, the upper scarlet at the base. 25 cents each.

Berthe de Pressilly—Flowers large silvery rose color. Most beautiful shade.

Kleber—Deep violet of velvety texture a free grower and very free in bloom. 25 cents.

Triomphe de Nancy—Semi-double carmine red, with white markings. Large trusses of immense florets. 25 cents.

Francis Perkins—In our estimation this is one of the best double pink bedding Geraniums. The plant is an extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of well formed flowers of a bright pink color. For massing there is no pink variety that equals it.

Grand Single Geranium, "Telegraph"—The most distinct introduction in this line for many years; a variety that has been thoroughly tested and which is certain to be classed at once with the very best standard sorts either as a pot plant or for bedding. It is a strong robust grower with dark green foliage and heavy zone while both the individual flowers and the trusses are of mammoth size, in color it is a most pleasing rich deep orange cerise.

Bruanti—Clear orange scarlet. A very good bedder.

Prices, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 5 inch pots, 25c. each; excepting where noted.

Ivy Geraniums—A good collection. Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, and 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Hydrangea.

Geranium Pelargonium. (Lady Washington). We have a good collection of these fine pot plants in large variety; 25 and 50 cents.

Scented Geraniums—Rose, everybody likes it. Nutmeg and Apple scented. 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each \$1.50 per dozen.

Grevillea Robusta. Australian Silk Oak. A magnificent plant for decorative purposes, of rapid easy growth; cut foliage rivaling a rare fern. 25 cents each. Large plants 75 cents and \$1.00.

Heliotrope. Light and dark. Of these popular fragrant blooming plants we have selected those which are most adaptable to our Southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance our standpoint in selection. Price, 10c. and 25c. each.

Hydrangea. Beautiful blooming plant, adapted rather to shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

Otaksa—A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance through the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.

Thomas Hogg—This is the finest of all Hydrangeas. It is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable. The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue to flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

Monstrosa—Pinkish white, the largest flower of all. Grand.

Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Hibiscus Sinensis. This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot altogether into the ground, the soil to cover over the surface



Hibiscus Sinensis.

two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully recovered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, pink, yellow and salmon. Price, 10c. each; larger plants, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Water Hyacinths—Easily grown, floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of feathery blue roots growing downward into the water. The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as handsome as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for \$1.00, or \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

JASMINS.

Jasminum Grandiflorum—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines. It flowers nearly the whole season and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant; 20 and 50 cents each.

Maid of Orleans or Arabian—Large double waxy-white flowers of great substance, produced freely throughout the

summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this, the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Prices, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany—A magnificent ever blooming plant with large double, waxy creamy white flowers, with the most delicious fragrance of any flower we know, sweeter than a Tuberosa; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Prices, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Gardenia Florida. (Cape Jessamine)—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty; 25, 50 and 75 cents each. Extra strong \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

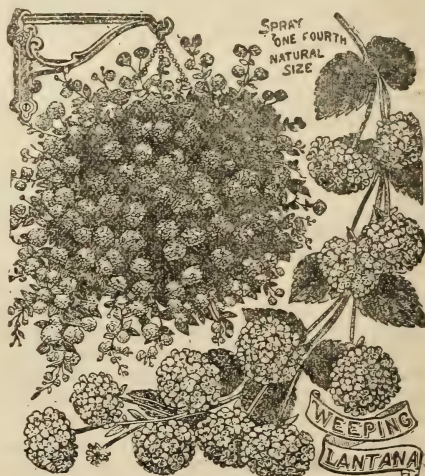
Cestrum Nocturnum. (Night Blooming Jasmine)—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Cestrum Diurnum—Day blooming Jasmine. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Revolutum—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine; 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasminum Gracilis—Beautiful climbing Jessamine bearing long racemes of pure white sweetly scented flowers in the fall months; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasmine. Confederate or Mayalan)—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant; one of the hardiest; 25 and 50 cents.



Weeping Lantana.

Jasminum Primulinum—Of recent introduction; hardy, large yellow flowers; young plants, 25c. each; larger 50c. each.

Lantanas. (Weeping.) Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Larger plants 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lantanas. A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white; 10c. each \$1.00 per dozen. Larger plants 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Moschasma Riparium. The Musk plant. The leaves emit a delightful odor and the flowers are produced in winter if kept warm. It is of very easy culture and does not seem to be troubled with any insect pests. Young plants, 25c. each; larger plants 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Myosotis or Forget-me-not—Blue; an old favorite, always in bloom. 10c. each. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

Oleanders. Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. May be wintered over in any cellar where it does not freeze. White, pink and rose; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Paris Daisies. French Marguerites. A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flowers white and yellow, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; large plants, 25c. each.

New Daisy—Queen Alexandria—Double white, a grand variety; 15c. and 25c.

Nepeta Variegata. Variegated Ground Ivy. The foliage of this charming novelty is a bright green marked with pure white. Has a refreshing fragrance similar to mint. 10c. each; large plants, 25c.

Parrots Feather—Fine plant for hanging Aquariums. 15c. each.

Phlox. Perennial. A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson; 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Steckler's Blue Perennial Phlox. Used very largely for border plants; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Pilea—Fine for pot plants; of easy growth; 10c. each.

Plumbago. Capensis. A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer or growing in pots for single specimen plants; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Capensis Alba—Equally as desirable as *Plumbago Capensis* and identical in every respect but color, which in this vicinity is beautiful creamy white; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Primula. Chinese Primrose. Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

Primula Obconica. A lovely perpetual blooming primrose and admirably adapted to growing in a cool room. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white, and possess the true primrose fragrance.



Pandanus Veitchi.

Pandanus Veitchi. Variegated Screw Pine.—The aristocrat of fancy leaved decorative plants. We have them in sizes ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet. Strong, healthy, highly colored, and well grown. Their adaptability to ordinary house culture has won for them great favor. Foliage a beautiful green, variegated and striped white. Prices range from 25c., 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

Pandanus Utilus.—Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders it most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets or as a single specimen, 25c., 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Pandanus Sanderi.—The inner leaves are of a deep yellow, outer leaves light green, making a beautiful contrast. Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Petunias. (Double.) In all colors; 15 and 25 cents each.



Poinsettia Pulcherrima.

Poinsettia Pulcherrima. A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the flower being in well grown specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Rudbeckia. Golden Glow. Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants, 15c. each; larger plants 30c.

Russelia. A most useful basket or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular and brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom; 15 and 25 cents each.

Sansevieria Zeylanica. A decorative plant of great beauty and value. A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of drawing-rooms or halls, as it stands drought and dust with impunity, and requires scarcely any water. The leaves grow to a length of three



Swainsonia or Swanflower.

or four feet and are beautifully striped cross-wise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. It is difficult to find a more unique or ornamental plant than this, especially when it is in bloom; 25 and 50 cents each.

Swainsonia or Swanflower. A Superb Ever-blooming Plant.—Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 or 40 flowers each, which in form and fragrance are equal to Sweet Peas, which it strongly resembles. You can then form an idea of the Swainsonia. Of vigorous, healthy habit of growth, it blooms the year round.

Alba. (White.) Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

Splendens. (Pink.) An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which are a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants, prices 15, 25 and 50 cents each.



Strobilanthus Dyerianus.

Strobilanthus Dyerianus. An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture, it forms a compact bush 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 9 inches long; of a beautiful metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin, a combination unapproached by any other plant. The flowers are violet blue, borne in immense racemes; 15 to 25 cents.

Salvia Splendens. Bon Fire and Silver Spot.—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggest the name. Drooping Spikes for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price, 10 and 15 cents each.

Salvia Patens. A hardy free flowering light blue variety, fine for cut flowers. 10c. and 15c. each.



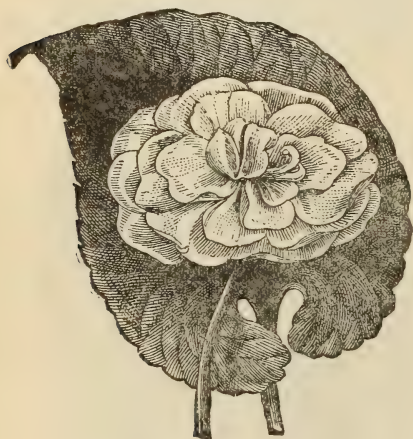
Tritoma Pfitzerii.

Tritoma Pfitzerii. (Red Hot Poker Plant.) The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy, showy as the Gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until November. Plants perfectly hardy with protection. Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each holding, at a height of 3 to 4 feet, a great cluster of flame-colored flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are ready to take its place. For cutting it is unsurpassed, as the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c.; 4 for \$1.00.

VIOLETS.

The California—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance; 10 cents; 75 cents per dozen.

Lady Hume Campbell—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure blue; richly perfumed; 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.



Swanley's White Violet.

Swanley's White—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

Marie Louise—The well known lavender blue; 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Giant—Large dark purple violet of great substance; 5c. each, 30c. a dozen; \$1.50 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

Verbenas. We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large-flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc., mixed seedlings 5c. each; 50c. per dozen; pot grown to color, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

FINE FERNS.

Choice varieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plant pets, and we take great pride in growing them to the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.

We have one greenhouse devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have the most popular varieties by the hundred, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.



Australian Tree Fern.

Alsophila Australis. Australian Tree Fern. A rapid growing fern with finely divided fronds, of a pleasing shade of light green, thickly covered with light brown hairs. Do not let it get too dry at the roots. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Boston Ferns—A large stock in various sizes; 25, 35, 50 cents and \$1.00. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis Amerpohli — or Baby Breath Fern—The latest novelty, the foliage is finely divided and very graceful in appearance. It is indeed a beauty. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.



Nephrolepis Scotti.

Nephrolepis Scotti. (Dwarf, Compact Boston Fern.)—This is a sport from the well-known Boston Fern, and is a novelty that will commend itself to the trade. It is quite distinct from the Boston Fern, the fronds being shorter and narrower, and they are much more freely produced,

making a very compact, finished plant, particularly in the small sizes. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Nephrolepis Davioides Furcans. (Fish Tail Fern.)—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Nephrolepis Piersonii — Ostrich Plume Fern.)—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Nephrolepis Elegantissima. (Tarrytown Fern.)—This is a "sport" from the preceding, in which the plummy peculiarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed, the side pinnae being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, making both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while at the same time the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00; extra large specimens \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

Nephrolepis Cordata Compacta—Compact Sword Fern, adaptable for hanging baskets. 25 and 50 cents. Extra large, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii. (Philadelphia Lace Fern.)—The most graceful of all the *Nephrolepis*, very choice. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.50 each.

The Following Standard Varieties. 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00:



Adiantum Cuneatum.

Adiantum—*Cuneatum Grandiceps.*

Adiantum—*Cuneatum.* Maiden Hair Fern.

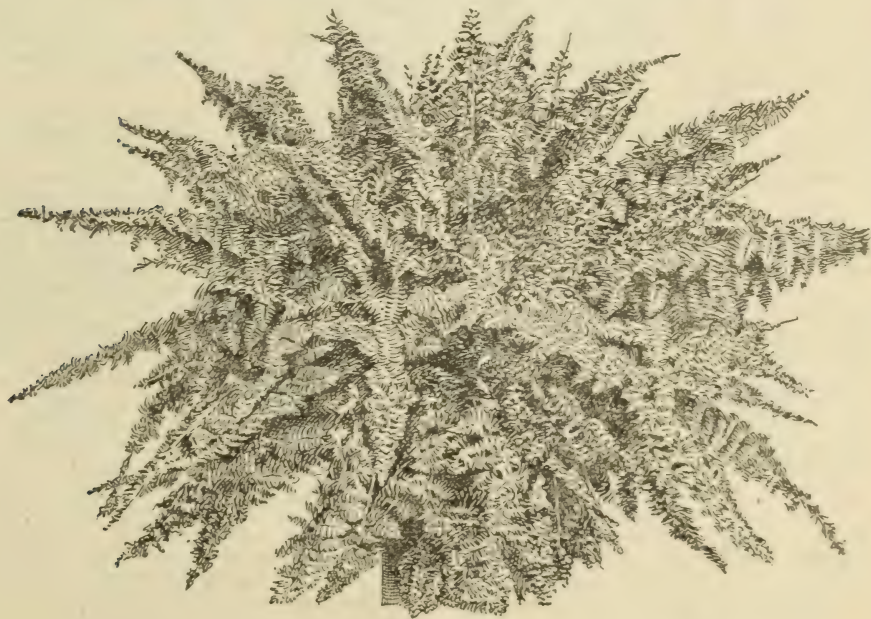
Adiantum—*Farleyense.* The finest of the Maiden Hair family, 50c. up.

Adiantum—*Hybridum.*

Adiantum—*Capillus Veneris.*

Hardy Ferns for house culture or making up fern dishes, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Resurrection Plant. (*Selaginella*).—Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar: when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out, and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely, 25c. each.



Tarrytown Fern.

Plant Pearl or Cattail, German and Hungarian Millet.

Selaginella Emilliana—A new upright growing moss with numerous feathery stems branching from the base, forming a dense tuft. 15 and 25 cents.

Hanging Baskets—Our baskets are well established and will greatly enhance the beauty of your residence. They are filled with Asparagus and Boston Ferns, but we can make them of assorted plants and ferns, as desired. 8 inch, \$1.00; 10 inch, \$1.50; 12 inch, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

CLIMBERS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.—Boston or Japanese Ivy. A most satisfactory and beautiful climber; it is entirely hardy and can adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls, and is extensively used on residences, churches, factories, etc., where in summer it covers all with a perfect mat of dark green leathery foliage, which changes as autumn approaches to brilliant crimson; the foliage serves as a great protection to buildings, the leaves lapping over the tiles on a roof, preventing effectually the rain from penetrating the walls. Strong field grown plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

Antigonum Leptopus. The Mountain Beauty or Rosa Montana—A handsome climber of Mexican origin. It is quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; centre of a much deeper tint. To insure early flowering procure strong plants, then plant deeply in good, well drained soil. 15c. each, blooming size, 25 and 50 cents.

Aristolochia Elegans. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. Strong plants 25c. and 50c. each.

Bignonia. Trumpet Creeper. One of our handsomest hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely during summer, and always attracting numbers of humming birds. Mostly grown on trees or walls, though it can be cut back and restrained. Usual height, ten to thirty feet. Prices, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Bignonia Tweediana. A very well known vine, producing yellow flowers; will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 25 and 50 cents each.

Bignonia Laurifolia. Evergreen, glossy foliage, lavender flowers; finest vine for the veranda, not subject to insect pests. 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Fine Hardy Clematis. Those who have seen the magnificent masses of exquisite flowers produced by Jackmani and other choice varieties of English Clematis, do not need to be told that these Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong plants of their own roots, superior to grafted plants.

Jackmani—Purple, immense flowers, \$1.00 each.

Henryii—Immense pure white flowers. \$1.00 each.

The Gem—Deep lavender, very striking; \$1.00 each.

Paniculata—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white and are borne in great panicles or clusters of bloom, fairly covering the plants so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. Strong field-grown plants, flowering size, 50 and 75 cents each.

Ipomea Leptophylla—Flower rose pink, deepening to purple in the throat, will grow anywhere. The plant is beautiful when in flower. 25c. each.

Ipomea Maxima (Moonflower.) Large flowering evening glory, a great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price, 15c. each.

Ipomea Laeri. (The Blue Moonflower.) This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower (described above); habit of growth and flowering the same. The color is exquisite clear satiny blue, with well defined crimson bars; very distinct. We recommend planting the Blue Moonflower with the White one (*Ipomea Maxima*), as the effect will be novel spring and summer; leaves beautifully marked and variegated. 15 and 25 cents each.

Ivy. (Hardy English.) An evergreen vine suitable for covering unsightly objects. 25 and 50 cents each.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle.—*Aurea reticulata*. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35 to 50 cents each.

Belgica—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants 35 and 50 cents each.

Chinese Sweet Scented Honey-Suckle. A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each.

Madeira Vine. A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our Southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities, flowers very fragrant. White, foliage olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10 cents each.

Manettia Vine. One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and continuous bloomer, completely filled at all times with small tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet, shading into yellow at the tips. Especially desirable for baskets, vases or small trellises, 15 to 25 cents each.

Solanum Seaforthianum. (Blue Solanum.)—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are bright lilac blue, produced in large pendulous clusters. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Solanum Jasminoides. A hardy vine producing white flowers with yellow

stamens; a strong growing variety. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Solanum Wendtlandii. Immense panicles of lilac flowers produced in great abundance; it is a very desirable vine. 25 and 50 cents each.

Tradescantia. (Wandering Jew.) Fine for hanging baskets. 10c. each.

Vinca.—Periwinkle.—Can be trained either as a climber, trailer or hanging vine. Major Variegata.—A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15 and 25 cents each.

Wistarias. For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the Wistaria is of superior excellence, and the decorative features which their long, graceful blossoms afford make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers and easy of cultivation. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

Chinese Blue.—One of the most beautiful of all Wistarias; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely, rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome.

Light Blue.—Very fast grower, blooms several times during the season.

First size, 35 cents; larger, 50 cents. Extra heavy plants, 75 cents each.

OUR LEADING SPECIALTY IN PLANTS.

PALMS.



Kentia.



Areca.



Phoenix.



Latania.

We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

Areca Lutescens. 25, 50, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

Chamerops Excelsa. The hardiest palm of all. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each.

Cocus Plumosa. \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Cocus Weddelliana. The finest table Palm. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Cycas Revoluta. Sago Palm—The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or

house. Their heavy, deep green fronds resist alike dust, gas and cold to which decorative plants are often exposed. Fine shapely plants. Price, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Kentia Belmoreana.—Four inch pot, 50c. each; 5 inch pot, \$1.00 each; 6 inch pot, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pot, \$2.50 each; extra large specimens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

Kentia Forsteriana. Prices same as Kentia Belmoreana.

Latania Borbonica. African Fan Palm. Three inch pots, 25c.; four inch pots, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 75c. each; 6 inch pots, \$1.25 each; 7 inch pots, \$2.00 each; extra fine plants, large, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Phoenix Canariensis. The Date Palm. And one of the hardiest of the genus. The plants offered are fine decorative stock. 3 inch pots, 25c.; 5 inch pots, 75c. each; 6 inch pots, \$1.00, and extra strong, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each.

Phoenix Rupicola.—This Variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Phoenix Roebellinii. (New.) The latest introduction of very graceful habit and growth. Young plants, \$1.00; larger plants, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Washingtonias. We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm, which is used so extensively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. 3 inch pots, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; larger, \$50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

We can furnish larger sizes of any of these Palms, prices on application.

ANNUALS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Plants Ready from November 15th to May 1st.

Asters, Assorted, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Marguerite Carnations, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Verbenas, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Plants Ready From April 1st to August 1st.

Alternantheras, red and yellow, for borders, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Amaranthus, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Blue Phlox Perennial, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Cosmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

Althaea Variegata.—Variegated-Leaved Rose of Sharon—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high. 25 and 50 cents each. Extra strong plants \$1.00 each.

Double White.—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Purple.—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Rose.—Very delicate rose, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Janner.—(Rose of Sharon)—The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub, 25c. and 50c. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Crape Myrtle. Lagerstræmia Indica.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate flowered Lagerstræmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilacs so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering plant known. A success with every one.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort, 75c. larger plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00; extra large plants, \$3.50.

Purple. A good sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

Pink. Same as Scarlet except in color. Price, 50c. and \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00 each. Extra large, \$3.50.

Japanese Bamboos. In variety, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Magnolia Fuscata. Banana Shrub.—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Olea—Fragrans—(Tea or Sweet Olive) One of the most desirable flowering shrubs for Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture. 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50. Large specimens, \$5.00 each.

Pittosporum Tobira. Fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Young plants, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50 and 75 cents each.

Pomegranate. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. 50c. and 75c. Extra strong plants \$2.00.

Spiraea, or Bridal Wreath. Spring bloomers, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Tree Mignonette. A very fragrant blooming shrub, continuing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing; 25, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

EVERGREENS.

On account of their increasing demand we give this class of trees and shrubs our special attention. We may say that as permanent planting there is nothing that is more beautiful and adds more comfort than well developed specimens of evergreen trees.

Arbor Vitae. Compacta.—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50c. and \$1.00 each.



Cedrus Deodara.

Cedrus. Cedar—Deodara.—(The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Retinospora. Japan Cypress.—Plumosa or Plume Like.—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 75c. to \$1.00; large specimens \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Red Cedar—50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Sicus Vitidae. Box Tree.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Ligustrum Amurense. Armoor River Privet.—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in Northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Armoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year and are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens where a

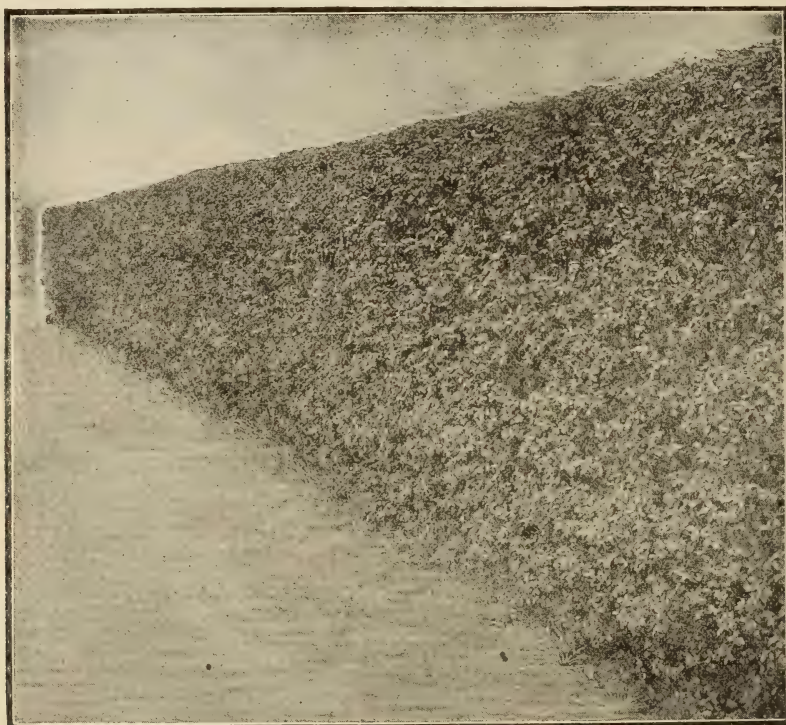
tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart. After plants are set cut back one-third of growth in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants 15c. each, \$8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 25c. each, \$12.00 per 100.

Citrus Trifoliata. Japan Hardy Lemon. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far North as New Jersey, and planted in good soil an impenetrable

hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart.

Citrus Trifoliata Seedlings, yearlings 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz, \$20.00 per 1000, write for prices on larger quantities.

Citrus Trifoliata seeds, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; 1 lb. \$1.00. Get prices on larger quantities. If sent by mail, add 10c. per pound for postage.



Armour River Privet Hedge.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

White Ash. Makes quite a pretty tree for yard or sidewalk planting. Grows rapidly, makes a very pretty shade tree. With large leaves and straight stalk. \$2.00 each.

Red Flowering Maple. A very pretty

tree in the spring. It flowers before the leaves start. The flowers can be seen for some distance and are very attractive. The tree is easy to transplant and is not a very rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft. \$1.50.

American Elm. Large leaf elm, healthy quick growth, long lived. A very desir-

able shade tree in every way. 7 to 8 ft. \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Cork Elm. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50, 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Cotton Wood. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Negundo Poplar. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Box Elder. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

Silver Leaf Maple. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Sugar Maple. \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

Wild Cherry. 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each.

Lauria Mondi Bushy. 8 to 12 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3 feet (bushy), \$1.50; 4 to 5 feet (bushy), \$2.50; 6 to 8 feet (bushy), \$5.00.

Sycamore. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Catalpa Tea's Japan Hybrid. Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

Ligustrum Vulgare. Best evergreen shade trees; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

Cinnamomum Camphora. The Camphor Tree.—This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce. Price of pot grown plants, 50c. and 75c. each. Large plants from tubs, from \$2.00 to \$6.00 each.

Linden. A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens. \$2.00 each.

Maple Sycamore. A free, upright, rapid grower, large deep green foliage; \$2.00 each.

Magnolia. Grandiflora.—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 3 feet \$1.00 and \$2.00. Fine specimens, field grown, \$3.00 each. Extra large trees, \$5 and \$10.00 each. Seed, 30c an ounce, \$2.50 per pound.

Magnolia Conspicua. A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolias, bear-

ing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Purpureae.—A very distinct Magnolia bearing clear purple flowers of large size, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Oak. Live Oak.—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Water Oak.—Very popular. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

Laurel Oak.—Similar to Live Oak. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

Pin Oak.—8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

White Oak.—8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Poplar, Carolina. A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; 8 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Poplar. Lombardy.—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. 7 to 10 feet, \$1.50.



Umbrella China Shade Tree.

Umbrella China Tree. *Melia Azederach* *Umbraculiformis*.—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 1½ to 2 feet, 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50; 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00.

Price of seed, ¼ lb. 15c.; ½ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 50c. Add 10c. per lb. if sent by mail.

Weeping Willow. It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer

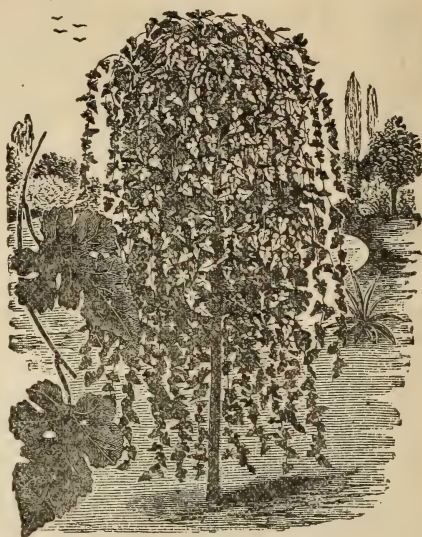
ornamental trees, 4 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

The Beautiful Tea Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamental lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Russian Mulberry. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower and hardy for the South. It should be in every yard or orchard. Price, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Hackberry. These trees are rapid growers, very hardy, and easy to transplant. The foliage is a small delicate leaf which becomes a light orange yellow in the fall and in budding out in the spring. After the tree becomes five or six years old, it bears the berries from which it derives its name. The berries are red when ripe, and very ornamental and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is shapely and requires but little care to make grow, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.25; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00.

Tulip Poplar. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50.



Weeping Mulberry.

FRUIT TREES.

A few of the Best Varieties of acclimated Fruit Trees, suitable for the Southern States. Our Fruit Trees are Southern grown, and consequently are worth double the price of Northern stock, as Southern grown stock is best adapted to our climate and soil.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plow and prepare the soil for fruit trees; we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions:

Make the ground thoroughly mellow, at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way if holes are to be dug, thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be placed 20 to 24 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Get ahead of the Boll Weevil, plant Toole's Prolific Cotton.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows three feet wide.

Keiffer's Hybrid Pear.

A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September or beginning of October. It is excellent sort for preserving. One year old trees, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen; two year old trees 40c. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Magnolia Pear.

A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stock tree, with large, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse-grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the pears known to Southern planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Keiffer. 50c. each.

Le Conte Pear.

This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large,

pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. Time of ripening begins about the middle of July. It promises to be the pear for the South. Rooted one year old trees, 25c. each; \$20 per 100; \$2.50 per dozen; two year old trees, 5 to 6 feet, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen \$25 per 100.

Bartlett Pear.

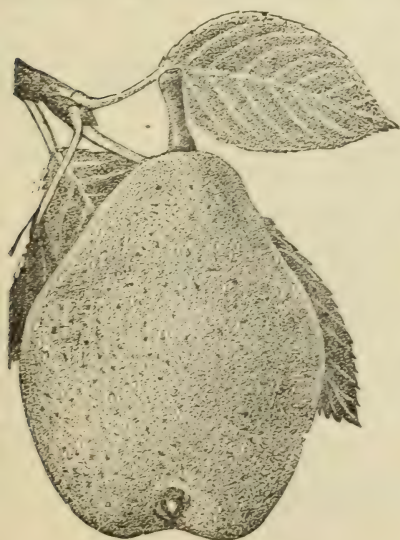
This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success. This is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are imparted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Howell Pear.

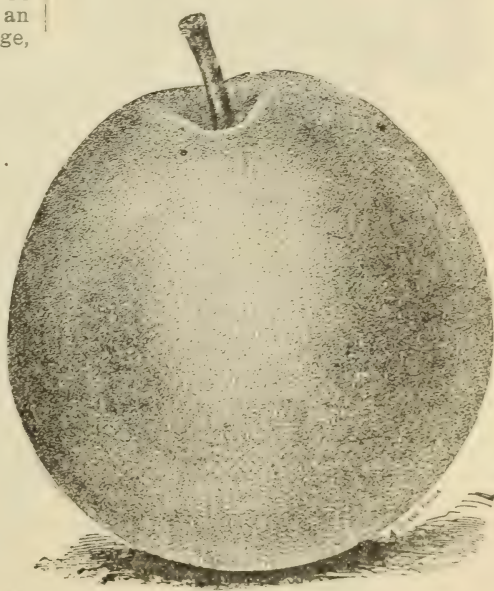
One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Clapp's Favorite Pear.

A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture; juicy, with a rich,



Le Conte Pear.



Magnolia Pear.

delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Jefferson Pear.

Another blight-proof Pear very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size; color, bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. One year old, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Duchess D'Angouleme Pear.

Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.



American Wonder Lemon.

Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Experts pronounce it simply enormous. Price, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per tree.

Garber's Hybrid Pear.

An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by Richard Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Apple Trees.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen: Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Yellow Pippin.

Bismark Apple.

Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 50 cents each.

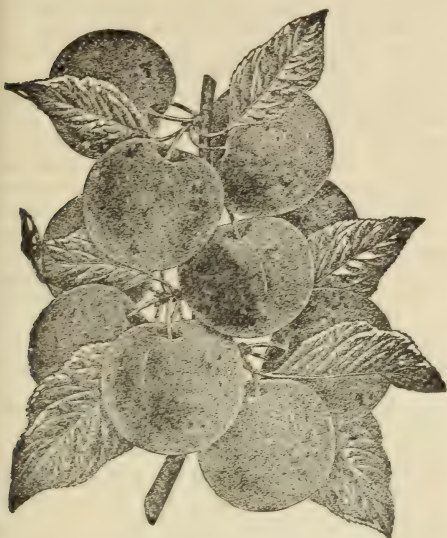
Mariana Plum.

This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, five to six feet high, 25 cents each \$2.75 per dozen.

Satsuma or Blood Plum.

This Plum is from Japan and has been fruited in California for some years. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Luther Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan Plum I have fruited here. The meat is also solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor." Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Strawberry Plants, Michel's Early and Ocean City are the Best.



Mariana Plum.

Ogan and Botan Plums.

Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth with rich light green foliage.

The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good

keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Apricot Plum.

Prunus Simoni.—This plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermilion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy and equal to any plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculio. It will carry any desirable distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one year old trees, 30c. each; \$3.25 per dozen.

Wild Goose Plum.

A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Japanese Mespilus Plum.

Erysothria Japonica.—The Japanese Mespilus, which, by the way, is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine branched trees, which we offer at 75c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.



Wild Goose Plum.

Baily Plum.

30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Burbank Plum.

The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 30c. each. \$3.00 per dozen.

Excelsior Plum.

The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling-stone. Price, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Abundance Plum.

One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Berckman's Plum.

Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

lowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Kelsey's Japan Plum.

The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Normand Plum.

Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Red June Plum.

Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August, 30c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.



Kelsey's Japan Plum.

Wickson Plum.

Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling pit. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

"Juicy" Plum.

This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 30c. each.

Quince Trees.

We have added to our assortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50.

Apricots.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Peach Trees.

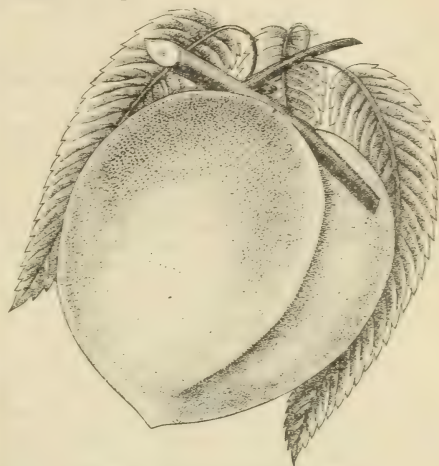
We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees, selected from a very reliable nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

Free Stone.

Jessie Kerr,	Amelia,
Amsden,	Stump the World,
Alexander,	Thurber,
Elberta,	Old Mixon,
Early Louise,	Crawford's Early,
Fleitas,	Early Sneeds.
St. John,	Crawford's Late,
Mountain Rose,	Smock,
Foster,	Picquet's Late,
Early Rivers,	Lady Parham,
Lady Ingalls	Honey Peach.

Cling Stone.

General Lee,	Lemon,
Old Mixon,	Nix White Late,
Heath,	Stonewall Jackson,
Butler,	Stinson's October,
Chinese,	Columbia.
Indian Cling,	

**Chinese Cling Stone Peach.**

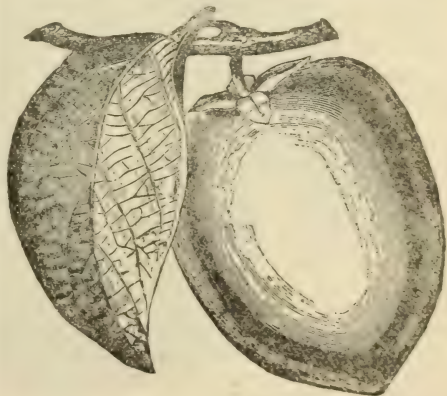
As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Peach Seedlings, 20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Peach Pits, 25c. per pound; 6 pounds for \$1.00.

Japanese Persimmons.

(Hyakume, Zenpi Triumph.)—This valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind; very attractive

**Japanese Persimmon.**

when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here; it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted varieties. Price, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Grape Vines.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

Moore's Early.—Large size and very early; good for table use. Price, 20c. each.

Delaware.—Well known. Regarded as best American Grape; it does well in the South, with good soil and high culture. Price, 20c. each, \$2.25 per dozen.

Goethe.—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Triumph.—This is a late variety, bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 20c. each \$2.25 per dozen.

Norton's Virginia.—An unfailing, never rotting red grape of fine quality. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Cynthiana.—Very much like the Concord. Price, 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Concord.—Early; very popular; good for market. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Ives.—Ripens with the Concord. Good for wine; vigorous and productive. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Herbmont (McKee).—The most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The Niagara.—The Niagara grape is the best of the white varieties. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 20c. each.

Scuppernong.—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine making; they are excellent for the latter purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 25c. each.



GLOBE REPRESENTS
SIZE OF GRAPE.

Columbian Imperial Grape.

This is the largest and most beautiful purple Grape in the world. The vines are very productive and grow in any soil. Its deep feeding root enables it to resist any long period of drought which, however, while somewhat reducing the size of the fruit, does not in the least affect its bearing qualities. It is decidedly free from disease—mildew and black rot. Grows in immense clusters, berries of rich purple color, fine flavor, sweet juicy pulp, compact and even growth. A desirable shipping and table grape. Price, 50c. each.

Celeste or Celestial Fig.

We have a good supply of one year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in sandy loam, are well rooted and raised to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The Celeste is not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and is much sweeter than other dark skinned kinds. One year old, 25c. each \$2.50 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1000. We have a few hundred of extra size trees, which have been transplanted. Price, extra size one year old trees, 50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen; three year old, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen; extra large, \$1.50 each.

Brunswick or Madonna Fig.

The Brunswick is a large, purple fig turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 50c. each.

New White Adriatic Fig.

The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like

paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet; with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact, the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price, 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Brown Turkey Fig.

This is a very large fig; color, violet brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market. 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Brown Ischia Fig.

A small brown fig; pyriform, when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella while the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

The Lemon or May Fig.

This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

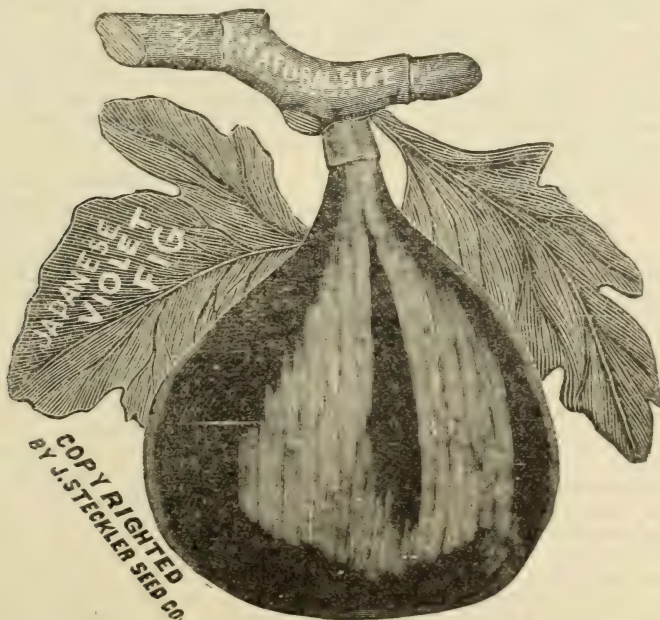
Japanese Violet Fig.

As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each.

Cure for Bore Worm on Fig Trees.—A solution of common coal oil and carbolic acid, used in the proportion 1.50 part of carbolic acid to 1 of coal oil. Syringe infected parts freely and cover sore with a cloth, saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always careful at proper season, and use above solution over the worm.

Cherry Trees.

Cherry trees, with few exceptions will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries being the hardiest answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we



handle are the best for our climate and soil 40c. each.

New Pomegranate "Spanish Ruby."

Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale with crimson cheek; meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent for shipping, as it will keep for a long time. It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 40c. each; extra size, \$1.00 each.

Large Sweet Pomegranate.

Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 30c. each. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

Mulberries.

Very popular, especially South, where the fruit is fine food for hogs and poultry. The tree is also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Downing's Black.—Fruit very large, black and subacid; mostly planted North. Fruit about June 1 to middle of July.

Hicks', or Everbearing Black.—Very popular South; rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, from June 1 until the middle of August. Very sweet.

New American.—Equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.

Black English.—Fruit very small and sweet, but not as good as Hicks'.

All the above varieties, 40c. each.

Weeping Tea.—See Page 154.

Russian.—See Page 154.

Nectarines.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August. 50c. each.

The Japanese Mammoth Chestnut.

Castanea versa var. Japonica.—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. There are several fine Japanese trees in this vicinity grown from seed, some of which bore for the first time several years ago and have borne abundantly every year since then, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts.

The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, 75c. per pound; by mail 10c. extra; trees at 75c. each.

Japanese Walnuts.

Jaglans Japonica Cordiformis.—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. The fruit is nearly the size of the English walnut, heart shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, 75c. per pound; by mail 10c. extra; trees at 75c. each.

English Walnuts.

75c. per tree. Nuts 75c. per pound; by mail 10c. extra.

Psidium Guava.

Cattleyanum (Yellow Cattle). A small tree producing the Red Cattle Guava; \$1.00 each; large size, \$1.50.

Princess and Sultana Almonds.

These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. 75c. each, either hard or soft shell; large size, \$1.50.

Ocean City Prolific Strawberry.

A splendid berry which originated in Worcester County, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Michel's Early Strawberry.

We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. A strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for Michel's Early. It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruit. Very prolific. Price, 50c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Klondyke Strawberry.

We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolutely true and pure Klondyke. 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Pure Improved Hoffman Strawberry.

If an experienced grower or commission merchant was asked what variety of strawberries, owing to its size, brilliant coloring and perfect shipping qualities, brought uniformly the highest price on the market there could be but one answer—Hoffman. It stands drought well, the berry seeming to be composed more largely of solid matter than other varieties. Hence its unsurpassed firmness and high value as a shipping berry. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness enables it to carry fresh and bright a very long distance without ice. Price, 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry.

Immense producer of firm berries of the highest flavor and beautiful color; thrifty grower and splendid drought resister. Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, \$6.00.

Excelsior Strawberry.

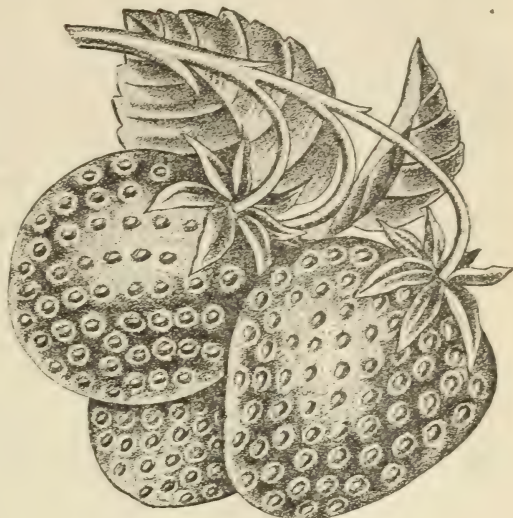
The most profitable extra early berry grown. It is four to six days earlier than the Michel; firm and good shipper; stands heat and drought second to none; beautiful deep blood red to center; exceedingly productive, thrifty and rank in growth; berries large and good shape; it is a staminate or self-pollenizer. 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Lady Thompson Strawberry.

The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates; its apparent indifference to heat, drought or flood, has rendered strawberry growing profitable over vast regions where most other varieties could not be grown with profit, if at all. It is an exceedingly easy plant to live and is quick to grow off, rain or no rain. Hence its great value, especially for fall planting. Price, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Number of Strawberry Plants Required to Plant an Acre.

- 11 000 to acre, 4 ft. rows.
- 12,500 to acre, 3½ ft. rows.
- 14,000 to acre, 3 ft. rows.
- 12 in. apart in row.



Senator Dunlap Strawberry.

12 000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

PECAN TREES.

We are often asked, "How many years after planting will a Pecan Orchard become a paying investment?"

After considerable investigation, we conclude that it will be in about ten years. Although, under favorable conditions, the trees at six years after planting will show some fruit, and in the seventh, eighth and ninth years may yield enough to pay working expenses, still it will be at least ten years before a profitable crop can be expected. We think that they will not reach the maximum yield until about thirty years after planting.

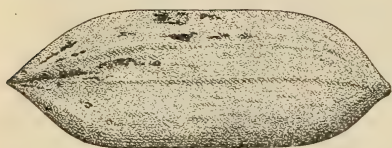
It is understood that this conclusion is based on the supposition that the best varieties of budded or grafted trees are planted.

Of course, it can be shown that results better than this have been obtained, but we are now considering returns that may be expected from an orchard on a large scale; not such as have been received from a few trees here and there forced under the best conditions.

Pecan growing is such a solid, certain profitable business that it is really un-

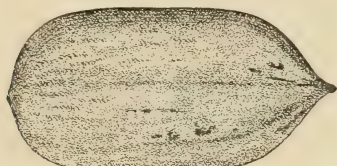
necessary to exaggerate the returns in the smallest degree.

As an inducement to start with something exceptionally fine, we offer with every order of 50 Pecan trees, one of Steckler's Mammoth and Nelson's Mammoth, and in lots of 100, two of each.



Centennial Pecan.

Nut large, long, pointed at both ends. Shell thin. Kernel plump rich and sweet. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. Habit of growth, willowy forming a thick, round-headed tree. Original was grafted more than 60 years ago. Has been long known as one of the very best sorts.

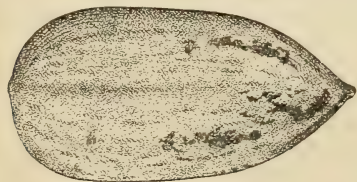


Frotscher's (Egg Shell) Pecan.

Nut large, oblong, ovoid in shape, very thin shell. Kernel plump, full. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. A rapid grower. Comes into bearing very young. Habit of growth somewhat like Centennial, not quite so dense, forming a fine round-headed tree. This is justly a very popular variety.

Stuart Pecan.

Nut large, thin shell, ovoid in shape, full meated. Quality best. Abundant bearer, of rapid growth. A standard variety, of established merit and popular.



Rome Pecan.

(Columbian.) (Pride of the Coast.) (Twentieth Century.) Nut very large, large and round at stem end, gradually sloping off to a point at the other. Thin shell. Upright habit of growth, making

a very large, tall tree. Where it has a suitable location, a desirable kind. Quality good. Some complain that this variety does not always fill well, but as this conclusion is based on nuts from young trees just come into bearing, this defect may be eliminated when trees reach maturity. Parent tree is known as the "Pride of the Coast" along the Mississippi Valley.

Nelson Pecan.

Nut the largest of all known; some specimens weighing nearly one ounce. Elliptical-oblong in shape. Medium thin shell, clean, bright in color. Kernel plump, sweet and rich. Quality very best. A quick grower. Early bearer, very prolific. Habit of growth like the Frotscher, forming a round-headed tree. This is surely the finest pecan tree introduced. Price, \$2.50 each; \$24.00 per dozen.



Steckler's Mammoth Pecan.

Nut very large, elliptical-oblong in shape round and full at stem end. Thin shell, full meated, quality best. A lately introduced variety of great merit. Price, \$2.50 each; \$24.00 per dozen.

Schley Pecan.

Nut medium in size. Oblong-ovoid in shape. Smooth, clean and bright in color. Very thin shell. Kernel very plump, sweet and rich. Bears abundantly; of rapid growth. Comes early into bearing. This is also a popular and standard variety.

Russell Pecan.

Originated in Lower Mississippi. Is a very fine paper-shell nut and the tree is a regular and abundant bearer, but as it continues in growth very late in the season it is not advisable to plant this variety except in the lower South.

Success Pecan.

Nut large and round with medium thin shell. Does not appear as large as the Rome, Nelson or Steckler, but very full and containing a larger quantity of meat than any other pecan on the market. The shell is easily cracked and the whole kernel removed without breaking. The tree is a very quick and vigorous grower. We consider it one of the finest varieties.

The Proper Distance Apart to Plant Pecan Trees.

In deep, alluvial soils, 70 feet apart each way; requiring 9 trees to an acre.

In sandy, poor soils, 50 feet apart each hwy; requiring 16 trees to an acre.

Prices for Frotscher's Eggshell, Centennial, Rome, Schley, Success, Stuart and Russell:

\$1.50 each, \$17.00 per dozen. 4 to 5 feet, 2-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

\$1.25 each, \$14.00 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, 1 year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

90c. each, \$10.00 per dozen, 2½ to 3 feet, 1-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

These last two are same age, but graded as to size of growth.

Lots of 50 to 100 trees we will allow special discount of 10 per cent.

When varieties ordered are not in stock, other varieties will be substituted unless instructed to the contrary.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Success, Stuart and Russell, in extra large size trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50 each net.

Pecan Nuts for planting of the following varieties: Centennial, Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Stuart, Schley, Russell, Delmas and Van Deman, selected with special care, \$1.50 per pound. Steckler's Mammoth, \$2.50 per pound. If by mail add 10c. per pound for postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Success, Stuart and Russell Pecans at \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Buds or Grafts of Steckler's and Nelson's Mammoth at \$5.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Seedling Pecan Trees.

We have on hand a large quantity of seedlings suitable for stools to bud or graft upon.

1 to 2 feet 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10; \$17.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 20c. per lb., \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Special Notice.

Our prices are low considering the grade of trees we sell. On comparing our trees with those grown crowded together in seed bed, without transplanting, four or five feet high—mere switches—drawn up; because of this condition, a large percentage of them die on being planted in the orchard. Our trees are all transplanted before budding, are given room

to grow, making strong stocky trees, well rooted and in condition to bear transplanting in orchard without injury to the trees. They should all grow if properly planted. Our customers who have planted both grades of trees will endorse this statement.

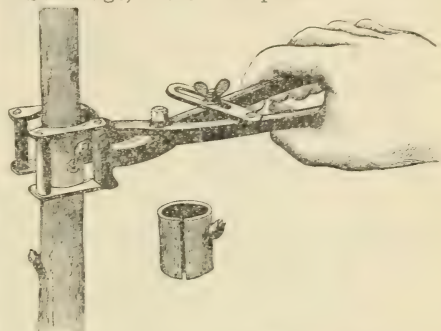
Approximate Number of Pecan Nuts Per Pound, Crop 1909.

Steckler's Mammoth, 42 to the pound.

Frotscher's Egg Shell 57 to the pound.

Centennial, 57 to the pound.

Seedlings, 200 to the pound.



Galbreath's Pecan Budder.—\$3.75 each.

Nelson's Annular Budding Knife, for budding Pecan trees, \$3.50 each.

Perfection Pecan and Nut Cracker.

Fasten to a table, desk, chair, or any convenient place placing the nut in the fixed pocket with one hand, give sharp tap with finger of other hand on end of the handle bar, causing movable head to tighten quickly against nut; as it begins to crack give handle a quick turn forward the shell bursts immediately at the center, loosening the meat so as to be easily removed unbroken. A few trials will show you just what pressure is necessary and enable you to crack nuts perfectly. Price, \$2.00

Same as above, to be used by hand only, \$1.75.

Budded Orange Trees of the Following Varieties:

Jaffa. Fruit medium in size, rather oval in shape, skin thin and very smooth like the Louisiana Sweet, somewhat resistant to rust mite, and usually bright and glossy. Flesh fine of texture, rich, melting and of excellent flavor practically seedless; one of the best varieties; has been a favorite; does not bear young but is prolific after trees attain good size.

Satsuma. Medium in size, flattened in shape color yellow, somewhat inclined to color of Tangerine; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grained, ten-

der, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless, and one of the earliest varieties known; fruit always ripe in November and of good quality in early October. Tree thornless, of distinct habits, and very prolific; bears young, usually fruits when bud is one year old in nursery.

Washington Navel. Trees almost thornless, strong growers. Fruit large red-orange in color; skin thick, smooth and tough; seedless, flesh tender, juicy and sweet; flavor peculiarly its own, luscious and fine. Peculiarly marked at blossom end, where a small secondary orange, irregular in shape is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from the segments of the fruit.

Mandarin. Medium in size, flattened, deep yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture. Skin and segments loosely adherent, flesh rather dark orange in color, spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree vigorous, compact in growth, bears young and is very prolific. This variety is largely planted in Louisiana. Does well on all classes of soils where citrus fruits are grown, and we consider it a profitable variety. Not a dwarf.

Parson Brown. (Carhey.) It is among the best of early fruits. Always medium in size slightly oblong and smooth, thin skin, very heavy, solid and juicy, a decidedly sweet and delicious orange. Fruit will hang on tree in good condition until Jan. 15th, but should be marketed when ripe.

Brazilian. This is a new variety in Florida and as yet has not been tested by our growers. It is highly recommended to us for vigorous growth and producing qualities. Fruit is medium late and retains its good qualities long after ripening.

Louisiana Sweet Orange. Very large the favorite Orange of Louisiana; skin thin, very sweet, very juicy, hardy, good color, favorite in the markets of the world; none better; grows upright; rather bushy; grows in any soil.

Tangerine (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid-glove" Oranges; belongs to the Mandarin family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. Fruit very handsome on the tree. December, January and February.

Grapefruit. The old "Florida Grapefruit" was the fruit that first attracted attention to the Pomelo, and it has since become the most popular dessert fruit in existence. Great effort has been expended in an endeavor to improve it, but

so far without success. From our viewpoint the "old Florida Grapefruit" is perfect and therefore cannot be improved upon and it was from the very best seedling tree the writer ever saw, producing the very finest fruit possible.

Healthy, thrifty trees. All in proportion to sizes and ages:

2 feet..	\$.80 each...	\$9.00 per doz.
3 feet..	1.00 each...	10.00 per doz.
3½ feet..	1.25 each...	12.00 per doz.
4 feet, Balled,	\$1.50 each.	

The celebrated Onshiu Orange Trees, direct from Japan 2 feet high \$1.25 each.



Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

Trees, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large size, \$2.50 each.

Sour Orange Seed.

We import direct from Japan our supply of sour orange seed and offer same at 75c. per ¼ pound; \$2.00 per pound.

Otaheite Orange.

35c. and 50c. each.

Limes.—The Lime is tenderer than either the Orange, Pomelo or Lemon, and should be planted in South Florida or the Islands. The use of Limes in preference to Lemons for summer drinks is becoming more general, the demand far exceeding the supply. \$1.00 each.

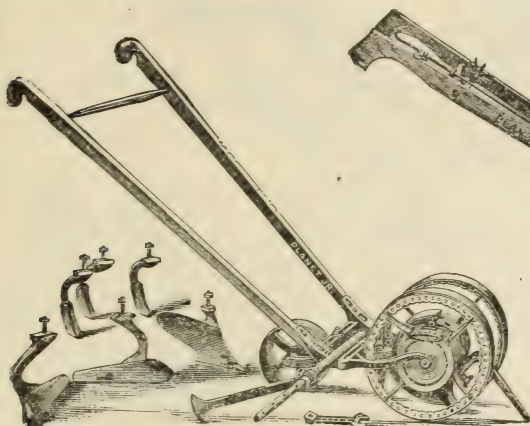
Table or Commercial Lemon. No orchard should be without a few of these trees. They belong to the Citrus family and as all citrus trees do well in the Southern States, we know that the Lemon will do equally as well. It has been grown through California and Florida for over half a century. \$1.50 per tree.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLANET, JR., IMPLEMENTS.

Note.—The Prices on the Planet, Jr., Implements are made by the manufacturers and no one is allowed to deviate from them.

It is compulsory that all parties handling these goods must abide by this rule or else they will lose the right to sell them.



"Planet, Jr.," No. 1.

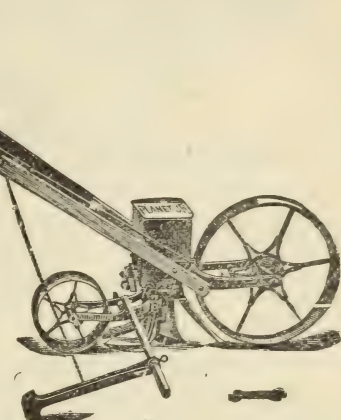
Combination Drill and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. No Rakes.—It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy perfect and delightful. From a drill it is changed to its other use by unscrewing two bolts when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use. Price \$9.50.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 3.

Hill Dropping Seeder. Sows either in Hill or in Continuous Row.—This Drill sows in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with greatest regularity. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a



Planet Jr. No. 4.



Planet, Jr., No. 3.

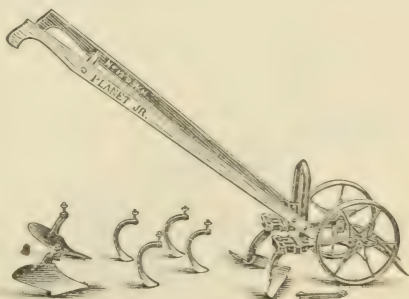
paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by imperfect seeders. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after cultivation. Price, \$10.50.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 4.

Drill Only. Price, \$9.00. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. No Rakes. Price, \$11.00.

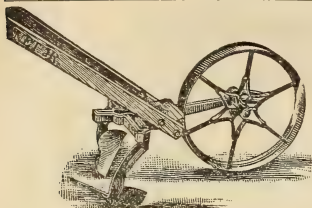
"Planet, Jr.," No. 12.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price with attachments as in cut, \$7.00. One pair of 6-inch Hoes, two pairs of Cultivator Teeth, one pair of Plows.

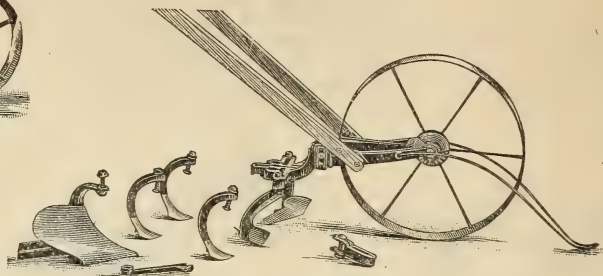


Planet, Jr., No. 12.

Plant Pearl or Cattail, German and Hungarian Millet.



Planet, Jr., No. 16.



Planet, Jr., No. 17.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 13.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$4.75. This tool is the No. 12, with 6 inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12, may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 14.

Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price with attachments, \$8.00. One set disc hoes, one pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, one pair plows one pair leaf lifters. This tool will give excellent satisfaction; especially pleasing to all who work peat lands.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 16.

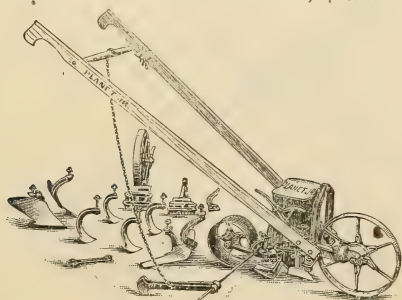
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. This tool is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe; having almost similar attachments it is capable of doing nearly the same kind of work. Price \$5.85.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 17.

Single Wheel Hoe. Price \$5.00. One pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and a large garden plow.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 17½.

Single Wheel Hoe. With hoes, cultivator teeth and leaf lifter. Price, \$4.50.



Planet, Jr., No. 25.

"Planet, Jr.," No. 25.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator. This machine practically combines in one tool the No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts or about 5 pounds of onion seed. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe and back again is quickly made and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfaction. Price, \$13.50.

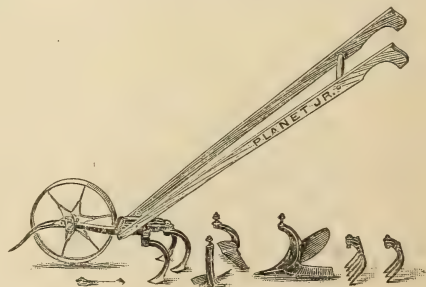
"Planet, Jr.," No. 38.

Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, complete, \$7.00. Packed weight, 29 lbs. 1 set discs, 1 pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, 1 plow, 1 leaf lifter.

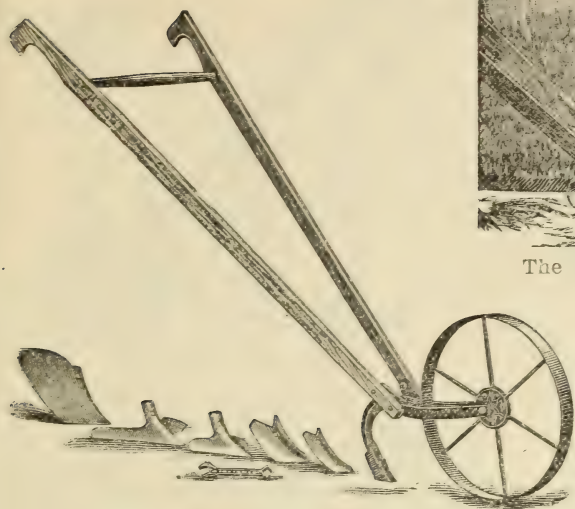
Steckler's Improved No. 19.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This implement is especially designed for farmers' garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.

The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made and can be quickly set so as to be useful, whether in the hands of a man or woman, boy or girl. Strength, variety of tools and cheapness are its great virtues. Price \$3.75.



Planet, Jr., No. 38.



The "Planet, Jr.," Grass Edger.

Steckler's Improved No. 19.

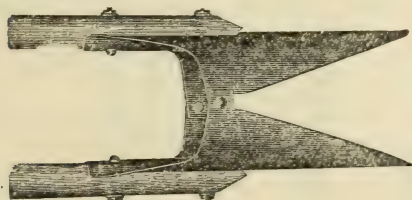
The "Planet, Jr." Grass Edger.

The grand secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house is extreme neatness. The "Planet, Jr., Grass Edger" assists wonderfully in producing this effect.

Strawberry growers will find the Grass Edger, with the hoe removed, a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. Price, \$6.25.

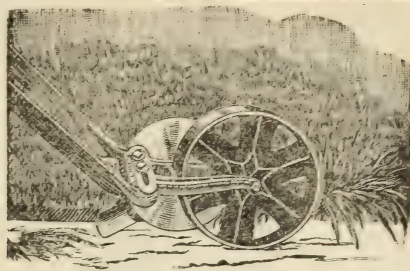
The "Fire Fly."

Wheel Garden Plow. This tool is intended for those who have small gardens and a moderate amount of time to work in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market with small expenditure of labor and time. Price, \$2.35.



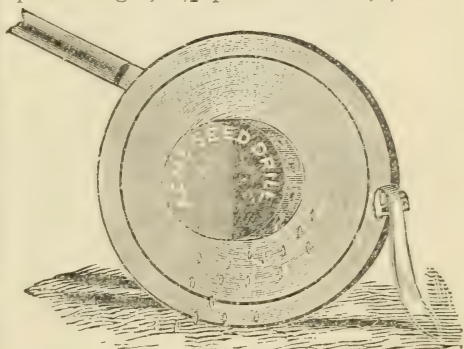
The Kohler Transplanter.

The Kohler Transplanter.—This is the simplest and best of all Transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can escape, but retains all the soil around



The Firefly Wheel Garden Plow.

the roots. It is provided with stops at the Hinged Joints thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22½ inches, and complete weight, 2½ pounds. Price, \$1.50.



The Acme Seed Drill.—A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, \$1.50.



Excelsior Weeding Hoe, 15c. If by mail, 20c. each.

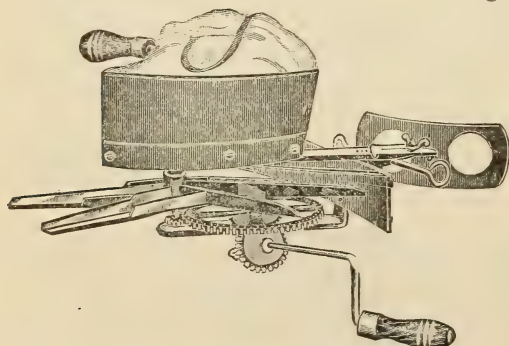


Chautauqua Planter.

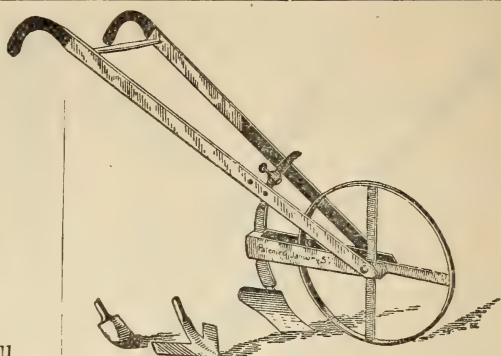
The Chautauqua Corn and Seed Planter.—Price \$2.25.

The Eclipse Corn Planter.—This implement is, in the working parts, similar to the Chautauqua, except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other and will do as much work as the best. Price \$2.00.

Cleve's Angle Trowel.—This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3 25c.



Only Perfect Seed Sower—\$2.50 each.

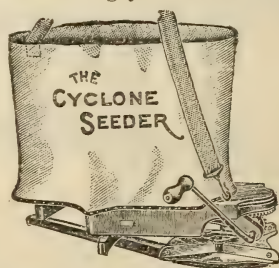


Wellhausen Garden Plow.

Wellhausen Garden Plow.—Best Garden Plow on the market being light in weight, yet constructed so strongly that it cannot get out of order. It is the perfection of implements in working gardens; a boy or girl of ten years being able to keep a garden in perfect order, and as the handles are adjustable it can be quickly set to any height desired. The attachments consist of 1 Turning Shovel, 1 Sweep or Weeding Blade, 1 Furrow Opener or Shovel Blade. Price each, \$4.00.

The Eureka Kitchen Garden and Hot Bed Seed Drill.—It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onion, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines and infinitely better and faster than hand work. Price, \$2.00 each.

The Climax Lawn Weeder.—Works automatically; will grab and hold anything with sufficient grip to remove root and branch. New, simple and easy working device for ridding yards and lawns of



The machine is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. \$2.50 each.

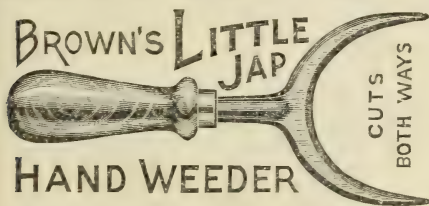
Plant Seed Barley, Seed Wheat, Seed Teosinte, and Red Rust Proof Oats.



all noxious plants and weeds. Stand erect, holding the handle in one hand, push the chisel under the plant at an angle that will cut the root at any desired depth. Withdraw the chisel until the grab comes directly over the weed desired to be removed; a slight pull on the trigger will bring the Serrated Grab down holding firmly enough to take out the plant, and all, leaving only a slight mark. Price, \$1.50 each.



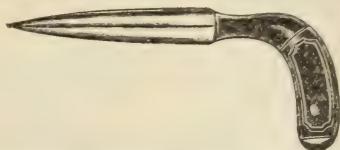
The Combination Weeder.—Combining, as it does both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and most perfect on the market. 40c. each.



Brown's Little Jap Hand Weeder and Thinner.—The most practical tool. 30c. each; if by mail add 10c.

Brown's Easy Weeder.—Especially adapted for working among carnations, roses, etc. Equally as valuable to the market gardener and nurseryman and the

best all-round weeder for the private garden. 35c. each; if by mail, add 10c.



Improved Planting Dibble.—This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions and similar plants. Price, 40 cents each. If ordered by mail, 10 cents extra must be added for postage.

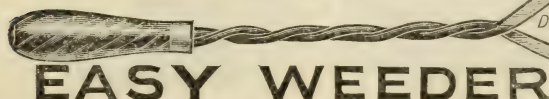


Empire King Spraying Pump.—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass spout and shut-off cock also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with a 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Fig. 63-B mounted on 50-gallon barrel, \$19.00; Fig. 63-B mounted on 100-gallon cask, \$23.00.

The Lenox Sprayer.—This sprayer is made similar in style to the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes,

BROWN'S

PAT. BY THOMAS L. BROWN, SEPT. 27, 1904



ONE MAN WITH
THIS WEEDER CAN DO
MORE WORK THAN TWO CAN
DO WITH ANY OTHER WEEDER
ON THE MARKET
"AND DO IT BETTER"

Plant Johnson Grass, very fine and hard to destroy when once planted.

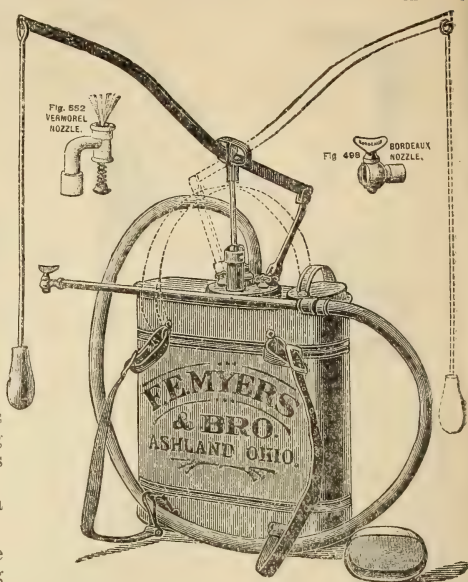


The Lenox Sprayer.

cauliflower, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack in the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Price complete, \$6.00.

Ideal Plant Sprinkler is one of the most serviceable devices for spraying plants indoors and out. Plants when housed generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew give them; furnace or stove heat affects them badly. This spray substitutes a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, is absolutely necessary to real success with house plants. Price, 75c. By mail 20c. extra.

The "Little Gem" Spraying Pump.—This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 pounds. The price with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot \$5.00.



Myers Galvanized Iron Knapsack Spray Pump.—The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. The pump is our regular Brass Bucket Spray Pump with large air chamber, brass ball valves solid plunger and agitator. The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder, at will. Fitted with 5 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely. Price, \$10.00.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump.—With Copper Tank and Brass Ball Valves.—Is identically the same as

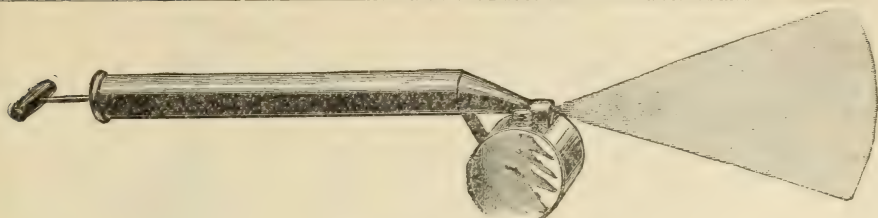


Ideal Plant Sprinkler.



Little Gem Spraying Pump.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes.



Faultless Sprayer.

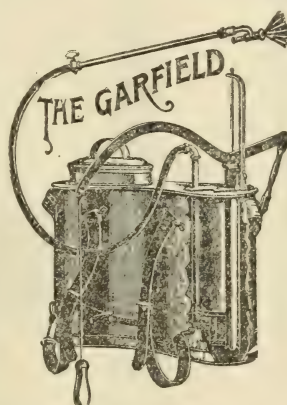
above, with the exception that the tank on the Perfect Sprayer is constructed entirely of copper. Complete with hose, stop cock, pipe extension, and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel nozzle, \$16.00.

Faultless Sprayer.—Made of tin. Throws a spray as fine as mist. Kills drives away and exterminates every living thing obnoxious to yourself, your animals or your crops. Price, each 75c.; per dozen, \$7.00.

The Cornell Knapsack Sprayer.—This is substantially the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer, except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand considerable rough handling we are certain it will give satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet hose, brass hand tube, 14 inches long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, \$10.50. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

Barnes New Improved All-Brass "Perfection" Spraying Pump.—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads

on either end and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$4.00; price of Fig. 254, complete, with two nozzles, each \$4.25.



Garfield Knapsack Sprayer.—One of the best strongest and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is therefore easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$15.00. Additional hose 30c. per foot.

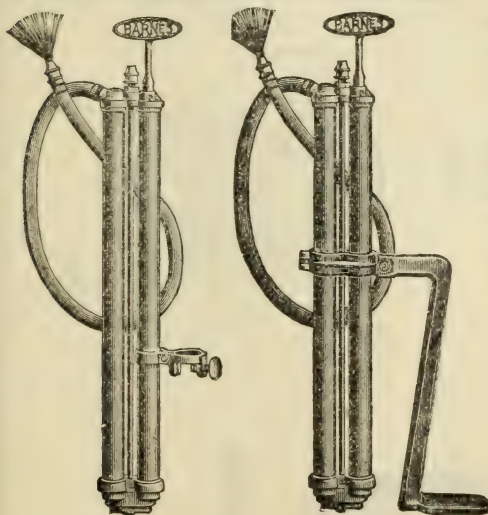


Fig. 254.

Fig. 255.

Barnes Improved Perfection Spraying Pump. Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of



Ladies' Favorite Flower and Plant Sprinkler.—This is the neatest Plant

a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel plated rose or spray. Price, \$2.00. Rubber Bulb attachment separately \$1.50.

Compressed Air Sprayer.—2 gallon galvanized, \$4.00. Four gallon, galvanized, \$5.00.

Perfect Sprayer.—75c. each.

Little Aspinwall Sprayer.—75c. each.



Lewis'
Agricultural
Syringe.
\$2.75



Shoo-Fly
Tri-jet
Sprayer.
\$1.00

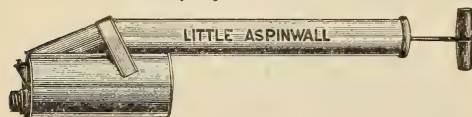


Star
Insect
Sprayer.
50c.

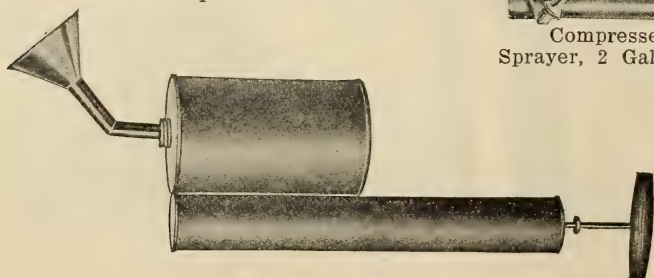
Lightning Dry Powder Duster.—\$1.25 each.

World Sprayer.—75c. each.

Star Insect Sprayer.—50c. each.



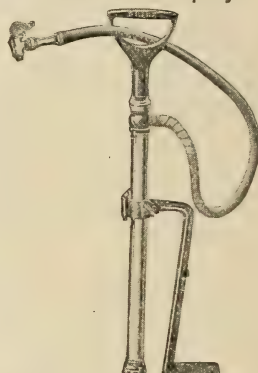
Little Aspinwall. 75c.



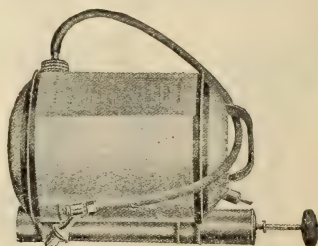
Dry Powder Duster. \$1.25.



Success Whitewash Sprayer.—\$8.00.



Prize Sprayer.—\$4.50 each.



Compressed Air
Sprayer, 2 Gallon. \$4.00.

Lewis' Agricultural Syringe.—This extermiator is 26 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Extension Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, brass, \$2.75.

Shoo-Fly Tri-jet Sprayer.—The cheapest spraying apparatus on the market at price quoted, and is more effective than many other sprayers at ten times the cost. For spraying Potato Vines, Shrubs, Plants and Cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of Henneries, it has no equal. Price, \$1.00.



Kant Klog Nozzle.—The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first and only nozzle ever made which gives both flat and round sprays, or solid streams. Sprays fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton. For wagons, windows, henhouses, fires, disinfecting, etc. Price, with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body \$7.50.

Gem Nozzle Sprayer (Brass).—For 1 inch hose \$1.00 each; by mail, 5c. extra.

Bordeaux Nozzle.—\$1.50 each.

Bordeaux Automatic Nozzle.—For spray pumps (fitted for ¼ inch pipe only), \$1.00; by mail, 5c. extra.

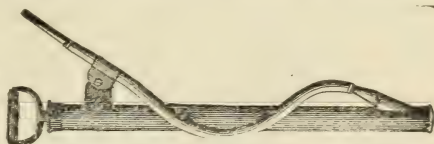
The "Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer," for the farmer, fruit grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectants and poisons. Made of galvanized steel. Pump, automatic valve and valve fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. Valve shut offs. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment with suitable couplings for tree spraying

is furnished with each machine. The vine attachment consists of a brass tube curved under the leaves of low plants and running vines will be furnished at 50c. extra. Capacity 3 gallons. Aluminum finish. Price, \$7.00 each.

The "Lowell" Blow Powder Sprayer.—Is made to meet the demand from those preferring Dry Powder to Liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. Adapted to Paris Green Bug Finish, Slug Shot, Lice Powder and all Dry Powder Disinfectants and poisons. The powder can hold one quart and has a two inch screw cap opening in back for filling. Finely finished with aluminum finish. \$1.00 each.

The "Lowell" Grand Sprayer.—A universal favorite. A general utility sprayer adapted to all liquid disinfecting and poisonous preparations as well as for use on cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Made of heavy charcoal tin, with zinc caps and brass spraying tubes. Capacity 1 quart. Finely finished with aluminum finish, No. 4, \$1.00 each.

Tyrian Rubber Plant and Flower Sprinkler.—Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz., 80c. each; 8 oz., 90c. each; 10 oz., \$1.00 each. 4 oz. Bent Neck 90c. each; 6 oz., \$1.00 each; 8 oz., \$1.10 each; 10 oz., \$1.25 each.



Brooks' Improved Hand Force and Spray Pump.—A complete hand apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and five-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, \$4.75.



Deakin's Improved Brass. Garden Syringe, American.—No. A, length of barrel, 12 inches, diameter, 1 inch, with one stream and spray rose. Price, \$2.50.

No. 2.—Ladies' Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches, diameter 15-16 inches, with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, \$5.00.

No. 3.—Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.

No. 11.—(Second quality.) Length of barrel 18 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Open Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachment. Price, \$5.50.

Deakin's New Syringes.—The cheapest all-brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. They are all-brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$3.00; letter K, \$3.50.



Caterpillar Exterminator.—For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used gives satisfaction. It is ball shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches, the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price \$1.00.

Auto-Spray Torch.—Directions: First remove the burners and fill both reservoirs of torch three-quarters full of kerosene oil, and replace both burners. Place as many extension pipes on the Auto-Spray as may be necessary to reach the worm nests. See that there is no solu-

tions in the reservoir of the Auto-Spray. Screw the torch to the end of the extension pipe and see that all joints are made air-tight with rubber packing. Light the wick in pilot torch shut off the cock and pump reservoir full of air. By opening the cock and releasing the air the torch will spread itself and should throw a flame from two to four feet, according to the air pressure. Price \$1.

Adjustable Rival Sprayer.—Three-quarter inch hose; simple, easy to operate, and best all round sprayer made. Price, 60c. each; if by mail add 5c. for postage.

The Lightning Bug Exterminator.—One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, tinned, \$1.00; brass, \$2.25.

Lightning Bug Exterminator on pole, \$3.00.

Rippley's Whitewash and Painting Machine.—(Sold under a guarantee.)—Painting and whitewashing by machinery is an accomplished fact, and reduces the cost of whitewashing and painting to a minimum. By its use the Dairymen, Poultrymen, Farmers, Breeders, Liverymen, Millers, and parties running factories, warehouses, etc., can whitewash or paint all the buildings in a very short time doing first-class work. Prices as follows:

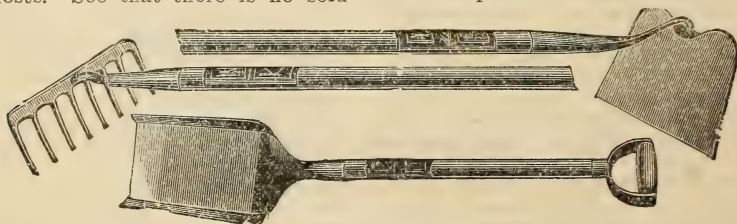
No. 6, 8-gallon, Galvanized Iron	
Machine, with all attachments.	\$13 00
No. 7, 16-gallon, Galvanized Iron	
Machine, with all attachments.	16 00

Lightning Whitewash, Spray and Force Pumps.

Galvanized, A. A. M.	\$2 50
Brass, No. 23, T. U. T.	3 50

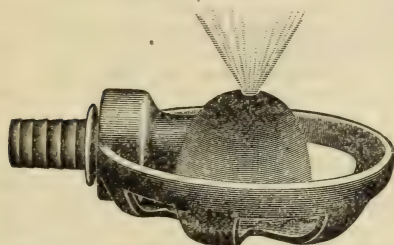
FLORAL TOOLS.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5	
three pieces	\$1 00

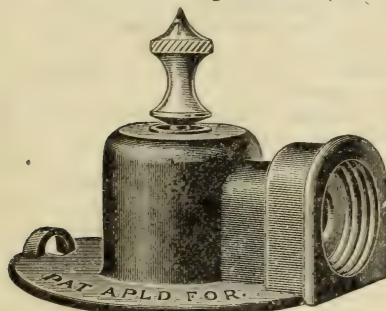


Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, three pieces, No. 31	1 50
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, four pieces, No. 441	2 00
Toy Sets, three pieces No. 1	30
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2	40
Boys' Hoes, No. BX6	40
Ladies' Hoes, No. LX5	30
Boys' Shovels, No. 7	60
Boys' Spades, No. 9	50
Spading Forks, No. B4D	69
Boys' Rakes, No. TR5	50

Lawn Sprinklers.

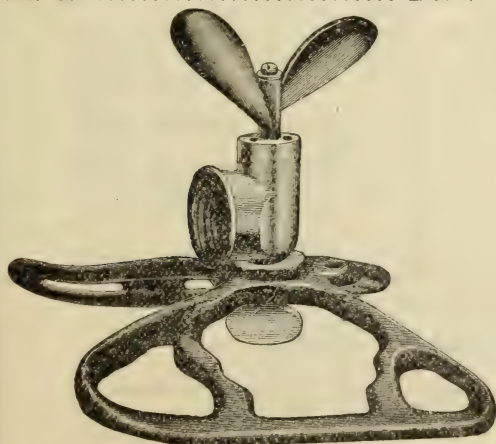


Fountain Lawn Sprinkler. \$1.50.



Maid of the Mist. \$1.50.

Crescent Lawn Sprinkler	3 00
No. 99	1 00

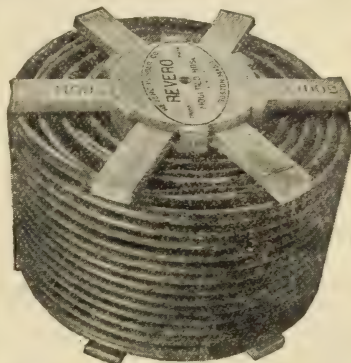


Rain Maker Lawn Sprinkler. \$1.75.

No. 10	2 25
No. 12	2 25
No. 94	3 25

The "Twin Comet" Lawn Sprinkler.—Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other sprinkler made. Height, 17 inches. Weight, 6 pounds. Price, \$6.00.

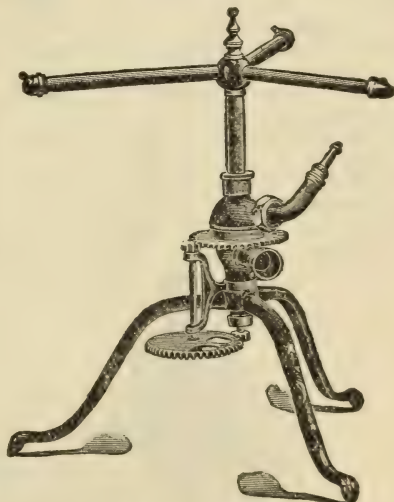
The New Apex Lawn Sprinkler.—The newest and best lawn sprinkler introduced. It is worked on ball-bearing pivots and on wheel. Can be pulled around the lawn at will. Price, \$3.50 each.



Green House and Lawn Hose.

Made of Best Rubber. Sold Only in Lengths of Fifty Feet.

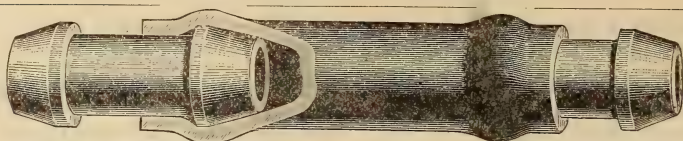
The Harlem Hose is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 3 ply, nickel-plated spun brass coupling, 15c. per foot.



TWIN COMET.

Patented by J. B. FELLOWS,
in U. S. and Foreign Countries.

\$6.00.



Little Wonder Hose Mender.

The Revero Hose is a non-pickable hose on a braided fabric, nickel-plated spun brass coupling, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 20c. per foot.

Brass Rose or Nozzle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch coupling. .75. and 1 00
 Vermorel Nozzle, complete 1 50
 Vermorel Sprayer 25



Gem Controlling Nozzles for standard hose, each 1 00

PRICE LIST

—of—

Agricultural Implements.

Forks.

Long Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine..\$ 80
 Long Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine.. 1 10
 D. Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine, diamond point 80
 D. Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine, diamond point 1 10
 Hay Fork, 2 tine, 6 foot handle 50
 D. Handle Manure Fork, 4 tine..... 90
 D. Handle Manure Fork, 5 tine..... 1 00
 D. Handle Manure Fork, 6 tine..... 1 10
 Manure, long handled, 4 tine (strapped) 65
 Manure, long handled, 5 tine (strapped) 75
 Manure, long handled, 6 tine (strapped) 90
 Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 foot handle 65
 Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 foot handle 75
 Oxford Hay Forks, 4 tine, 6 foot handle 80

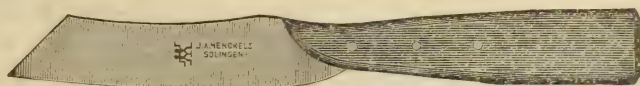


Hoes.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 000, field, without handle 90
 W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 00, field, without handle 1 00

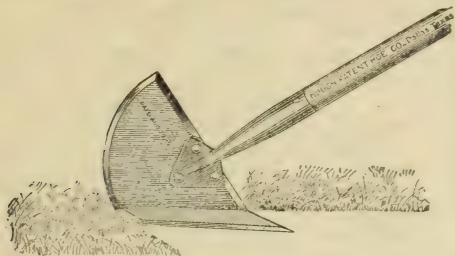
5c. each, 50c. a dozen.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 0, field without handle 1 10
 W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1, field without handle 1 20
 W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 2, field, without handle 1 30
 W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 000, field, without handle 50
 W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 00, field, without handle 70
 W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 0, field without handle 80
 W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 1, field, without handle 90
 Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle 50
 Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 6, without handle 55
 Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 000, without handle 35
 Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 4, without handle 50
 Steel Weeding Hoes, 2 prong..... 40
 Steel Weeding Hoes, 3 prong..... 50
 Steel Weeding Hoes, 4 prong..... 60
 Harper's Hoe and Rake combined, 6 tine 40
 Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, American, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch 50
 Dutch or Scuffle, without handle, Saynor & Cook, 5 inches, 60c., 7 inches 80
 Solid Shank Cotton Planters, with handle No. 2, 9 inch 45
 Solid Shank Cotton Planters, with handle, No. 4, 9 inch 50
 Hercules, Light and Strong, with handles, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., 50c.; $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. 4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 4 inch 50
 4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch 60
 3-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 6 inch 60
 2-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch 65
 1-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch 70
 No. 1, H. B. German Handled Hoes, 9 inch 80
 No. 2, H. B. German Handled Hoes, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inch 85
 No. 5-0, H. B. German Handled Grub, 4 inch 60
 German Pattern Two Prong Grape, with handle 75



Lettuce or Kitchen Knife. 25c.

Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 6 inch with handle	60
Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 8 inch, with handle	75
Adjustable Hoes, with handles....	60



Hough Patented Hoe and Edger. Has five cutting edges. Improved form of hoe, and provides a simple inexpensive tool which may be conveniently used for trimming the edges of lawns, walks and flower-beds. To use this hoe you "push and pull" or dig same as with a spade, and for that reason can be used advantageously in places close to fences, around flower-beds, walks, etc. Price, \$1.00 each.

**KNIVES.**

This list of Knives is especially adapted for budding, pruning and cutting of green-wood. Do not compare these Knives with common ordinary Knives.

Pruning Knives.

J. A. Henckel's Rosewood Handle, No. 33	2 25
Saynor & Cocke Horn Handle, No. 162	2 25
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 2C	1 50

J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 6C	1 50
J. Wiss & Son, Hardwood Handle, No. 1	1 00
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 32	1 50

Pruning and Budding Knives.

J. A. Henckel's Black Bone Handle 2 blades, No. 769 ST	1 50
Steckler's Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 718 ST	2 00

Budding Knives.

J. A. Henckel's, No. 715 B	1 75
J. A. Henckel's, No. 779 I	1 00
J. A. Henckel's, No. 747 W	1 60
Steckler's Black Handle, 2 blades, 1 steel and 1 ivory, 717 B	1 75
Steckler's White Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 721-1	2 50
Needham Brothers, England, No. 12.	1 50

Pocket Knives.

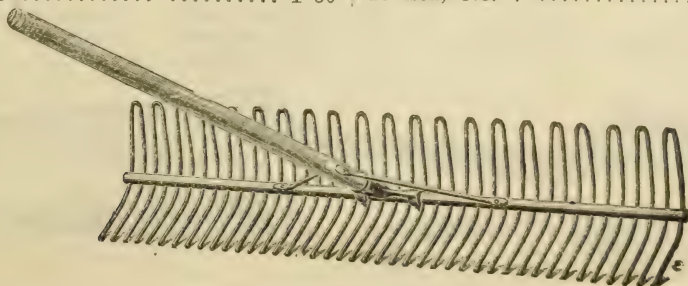
Graef & Schmidt Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 2243 ST..	1 25
Lettuce Knife, Wood Handle	25
Vegetable Knife, Wood Handle ...	30

Potato Hooks.

Long Handle, 4 tine	50
Long Handle, 5 tine	60
Long Handle, 6 tine	65
Long Handle, 4 tine, extra heavy...	60
Long Handle, 5 tine, extra heavy..	70
Combination potato hook and fork, 4 tine	75
Flat and Diamond Point, 4 tine ..	60
Mint or Potato, round teeth, pointed	65

Pruning Saws.

Diston's 12 inch, No. 7	80
Diston's Compass, 14-inch	50
Diston's Crescent, 12-inch	65
Diston's Duplex, 16-inch	95
18-inch, No. 7	1 00



Lawn Queen Rake.

Plant Frotcher's Large Purple or New Orleans Market Eggplant.

Lawn Rakes.

Lawn Queen Rake.—No. 1, 46 teeth, 90c.; No. 2, 42 teeth, \$1.25; No. 3, 36 teeth, \$1.00; No. 4, 20 teeth, 70c.; No. 5, 24 teeth, 80c.

Paragon.—Wooden Head.—No. 6, 24 teeth, 60c.; Wooden Rakes, 10 teeth, 40c. Wooden Rakes, 20 teeth, 60c.

Jumbo.—Extra heavy, 42 teeth, \$1.50.

Ole Oleson.—Wooden Lawn Rake, 75c. **Nineteenth Century Rake.**—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable light, and neat wrought iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60c.; 14 teeth, 70c.; 16 teeth, 80c.

Iowa Lawn Rake.—A light, yet strong rake for raking up leaves, etc., on the lawn. The head is made of wood, while the teeth are strong round wire, slightly curved, numbering twenty-four. A fine rake for the lawn. Price, 75c.

Steel Garden Rakes.

American Steel, Rough and Ready, 12 tooth	50
American Steel, Rough and Ready, 14 tooth	60
American Steel, Rough and Ready, 16 tooth	70
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 10 tooth	65
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 12 tooth	75
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 14 tooth	80
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 16 tooth	85
10 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	65
12 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	70
14 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	75
16 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	80
Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth	50
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth	60
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth	70
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth	80
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 10 teeth	25
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 12 teeth	30
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 14 teeth	35
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 16 teeth	40

Wood Head, wrought iron teeth, 10 teeth	40
Wooden Hay Rakes	30
Lawn Rake, all wood, wire braced.	50

Spades.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled	80
Favorite Long Handled	80
A. 72, Wood, Long Handled, P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades.	1 00
D. 62, D Handle polished Garden Spades	80
French Steel, bright without handles	1 95

Nursery Spades.

D Handle Solid Shank all steel (polished), extra fine	2 00
D Handle, Ames' Black (strapped) \$2.50 and	2 75
D Handle Ames' Polished (strapped)	4 50
T Handle, Ames' Tree Digger (strapped)	5 00

Shovels.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point, Favorite	80
Favorite Black, round point	1 00
Pequa, Long Handled, Black Shovels	80
D Handled Polished Shovels	80

Scythe Snaths.

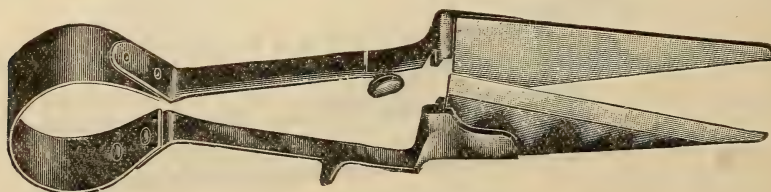
Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge	85
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel	75

Sickles.

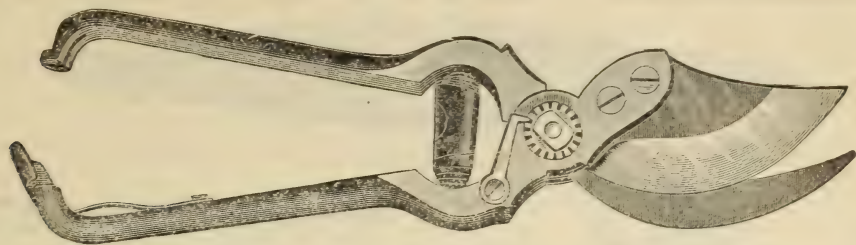
English Welded, No. 3	35
English Welded, No. 1	40
French Sickles, No. 0	20
French Sickles, No. 1	25
French Sickles, No. 2	30
French Sickles, No. 3	35
English Rice Sickles, No. 2	25
English Rice Sickles No. 3	30

Shears.

Sheep Clipping Shears	1 25
English Grass Shears	1 50
Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2 25
Hedge Shears, 8 inches	2 50
Hedge Shears, 9 inches	2 75



English Grass Shears.



American Shears.

Hedge Shears, 10 inches	3 00
Hedge Shears, 11 inches	4 00
Hedge Shears, 12 inches	5 25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A.	1 85
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. A.	1 75
Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss. B. Steel Springs, 9-inch	2 25
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 10-inch	2 50
Pruning Shears, No. 111, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 11-inch	2 75
Orange Clipper, Gun Shaped	2 00
Wiss Practical Orange Clippers....	1 10
Wiss Orange Shears	1 10
Pruning Shears, Hessenbruch (Ger- man), No. 656—23c.—m.	1 25
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 23— 14c.—m., nickel plated	1 25
Grape Shears, from .75c. to \$1.00 each	
Rose Shears, which holds the roses when cut, No. 3333	\$2.50 each
Flower Gatherer, No. A 58—6.	\$1 25 each
English Eagle Claw Shears, from \$1 75 to	\$2 25 each
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 1 and 2, green painted75c. each
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 33 and 21, black painted75c. each
Pruning Shears, American, No. 4665, 9-inch	\$2 00 each
American Shears, 4771, 9-inch....	\$2 50
Henry's Grape Shears	\$1 25 each
American Shears, No. 16	\$1 50 each
American Shears, No. 4665, 10- inch	\$1 25 each
American Shears, No. 18	\$2 25 each
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 1, Saynor & Cocke	2 75
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 2, Saynor & Cocke	3 00
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 3, Saynor & Cocke	3 50
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 4, Saynor & Cocke	4 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, Eng- lish, No. 1	3 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, Eng- lish, No. 2	3 25
Eagle Pruning Shears, American..	2 75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 4 feet	1 75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet	2 00
Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet	2 25

Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet	\$2 50
Extra Blades for Waters' Tree Pruners	30c. each
Lawn Border Shears, No. 1069, on roller	4 00
Lawn Shear, No. 1062, on roller ..	5 00
Telegraph, to be attached to a pole.	1 75
Automatic Fruit Pickers	each 2 00

The Levin Pruner.—This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners. No. 1, 7 inches long, ½ inch cut, \$1.25.

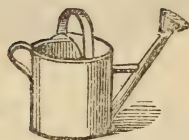
Scythes.

French First Quality, (polished), 18 inches	75
French First Quality, (polished), 20 inches	80
French First Quality, (polished), 22 inches	85
French First Quality, (polished), 24 inches	90
French First Quality, (polished), 26 inches	95
French First Quality, (polished), 28 inches	1 00
French Second Quality, (blue) 18 inches	70
French Second Quality, (blue) 20 inches	75
French Second Quality, (blue) 22 inches	80
French Second Quality, (blue) 24 inches	85
French Second Quality, (blue) 26 inches	90
French Second Quality, (blue) 28 inches	95
French, Croix Brand, 22 inches...	75
French, Croix Brand, 24 inches...	80
French, Croix Brand, 26 inches...	85
French, Croix Brand, 28 inches...	90
The French Scythe Blades are im- ported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had. Have also the above blades, bridled, 25c. extra each.	
American Grass, 26 to 28 inches..	75
American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches.	1 00
Blood's Bramble, 12 inch	75
Blood's Bramble, 16 inch	85
Blood's Bramble, 19 inch	1 00
Blood's Bramble, 21 inch	1 25

Plant Pearl or Cattail, German and Hungarian Millet.



Whetstones.



Watering Pots.

2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	30
4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	35
6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	40
8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	50
10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	65
12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops...	75
4 Quarts, Galvanized	50
6 Quarts, Galvanized	60
8 Quarts, Galvanized	70
10 Quarts, Galvanized	85
12 Quarts, Galvanized	95

Either Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made:—

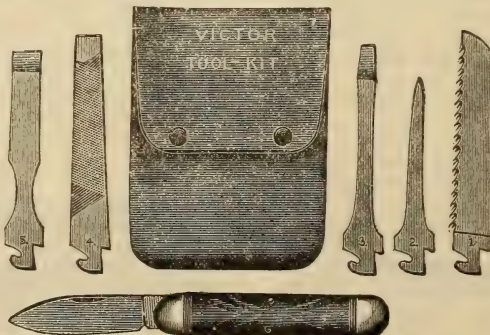
No. 1, 20 Quarts, Tin	2 25
No. 1, 20 Quarts, Galvanized	2 50
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Tin	2 00
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Galvanized	2 25
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Tin	1 75
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Galvanized	2 00
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Tin	1 50
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Galvanized	1 75
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Tin	1 25
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Galvanized	1 50
French, 8-qt. size, long spout	3 50
Philadelphia, 6-qt. size, long spout	3 50
Philadelphia, 8-qt. size, long spout	3 95
Philadelphia, 10-qt. size long spout	4 40
Philadelphia, 12-qt. size, long spout	5 00

Miscellaneous.

Grass Hook	75
Fig Gatherer, each	75



American Transplanting Trowels, 5 inch	10c. and 15
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5-inch, 35c.; 6-inch; 40c.; 7-inch	50
Transplanting Forks, (Malleable iron), 15c. and	20
Keen Cutter Socket Trowel, all steel	80
American Briar Hooks	1 10
Fork Handles	30
Hoe Handles	30
Rake Handles	30
Spade and Shovel Handles	30
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 25c. and	50
Hand Plow, used same as hoe, but is a plow	1 25
Diston's 10-inch Flat Files	25
Diston's 12-inch Flat Files	35
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality, per lb., 50c.; per ¼ lb. ..	20
American Indian Pond Whetstone ..	10
American Bera Whetstone	15
Round English Whetstones an all round quick worker for sharpening large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price each	25
French Whetstones	15
Black German Scythe Stones, each ..	25
Black Vienna Scythe Stones, each ..	25
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes	1 60
Hammer or Anvil, separate each ..	90



Fruit Gatherer.

Victor Tool Kit. Set, \$2.30.

Fruit Picker.

Try Steckler's Private Stock Cucumber.

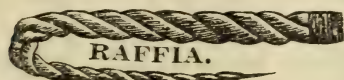
Fruit Gatherers.—This is the article to pick your fruits without bruising them. It is made of galvanized wire, funnel shaped, put at the end of any desired length pole. Price, \$1.00 each.

Climax Fruit Gatherer.—Bags made in 8, 10 and 12-foot lengths, without handle, \$1.25; with handle, \$1.45.



READY FOR USE

Galvanized Tomato Supports.
Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.



RAFFIA.

Raffia is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fibre. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and rebannas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c.; pound, 30c. Natural color.

Kindergarten Supplies.—We have on hand a large stock of material for Kindergarten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound, 15c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange, 15c. per ounce; 25c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 35c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 60c. per pound.

Reeds for working Raffia:

No. 1, Reed, oz., 15c.; lb.	\$1 50
No. 2, Reed, oz., 15c.; lb.	1 40
No. 3, Medium Reed, oz. 15c.; lb. ...	1 00
No. 5, Extra Medium Reed, oz. 15c.; lb.	1 00
No. 6, Extra Heavy Reed, oz. 15c.; lb.	80
No. 7 Extra Heavy Reed, oz. 15c.; lb.	75

No. 8, Reed, oz. 15c.; lb. 75

Raffia Needles—No. 19, small, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package. No. 18, large, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package.

INSECTICIDES.

Steckler's Tobacco Dust—One of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are so injurious to and destructive of cabbage and cauliflower plants, and also for cucumbers and melons. Used by the largest cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. We have had opportunity to have a thorough test made of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice and have found it to be the best insecticide for henneries, under setting hens, etc.; we have had it tested by a number of poultry men, who pronounce it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. 10c. per pound. If by mail, add 9c. per pound postage. 3 lbs., 25c.; 10 lbs., 80c.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs., \$23.00 per 1000 lbs., put up in sacks. Price on tons given on application.

Tobacco Stems.—Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are also extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price, 10c. per pound; packed in oat sacks at \$2.50 per sack.

Steckler's Tree Wash.—For Insects, Ants, Scale, etc., on Orange and other fruit trees. Twenty pound package will make fifty gallons of insecticide. Always strain before using. Use sediment for fertilizing. Price, 10-lb. package, 80c.; 20-lb. package, \$1.50.

Steckler's Insect Soap.—A sure preventive for Lice Scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25 cents a package. By mail, 30 cents.



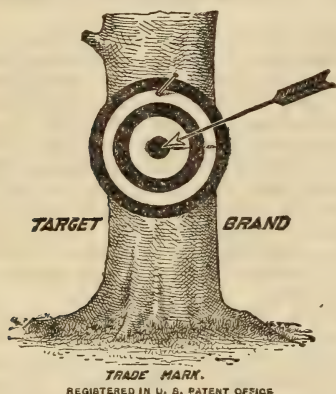
Hammond's Slug Shot.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use

and only requires to be dusted onto the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five pound packages, 40 cents; in bulk, \$7 per 100 pounds. Single pound, 10 cents. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price 1 gallon size, 60 cents; ½ gallon size, 50 cents.

Hammonds's Bellows for Slug Shot, \$2.00 each.

Fir Tree Oil.—For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at the root or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scales, Aphids, Ants, etc. Price, ½ pint, 60c.; 1 pint, 90c.; 1 quart, \$1.60; gallon, \$5.00.

King of Germ Killers.—The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25c. per package.



Target Brand Scale Destroyer.

Target Brand Scale Destroyer—For white fly, orange scale, oyster shell scale, oleander scale, red scale black scale, soft scale, young san jose scale and scurvy bark louse, on orange and citrus trees, as well as mites, aphids and other lice, on house plants, rose bushes, etc. Prices, 1 gallon can, \$1.00; 5 gallon can, \$3.75.

Paris Green.—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Put up in 1 pound packages only at 50 cents per pound. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

Scaleoid.—For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at roots or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White

Scale, American Blight, Woolly Aphis, Ants, Grubs, Worms, Wood Lice and Scale on deciduous and evergreen trees. To be used as contained in package with the Shoo-Fly Sprayer or Watering Pots. Quart bottle, 25c.; one gallon, 75c.; five gallon can, \$3.00. Cannot be sent by mail.

Dalmation Insect Powder.—Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price 15 and 25 cents per package.

Sulphur Tobacco Soap.—Destroys all kinds of insects on live plants, 25c. per pound box.

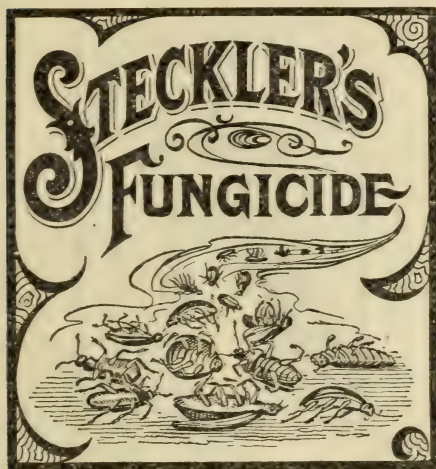
Whale Oil Soap.—Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water; and then add 5 gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk 15 cents per pound. If sent by mail 9 cents per pound must be added.



Japanese Soluble Insecticide.—This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage worms, Turnip and Beet fleas, rose lice, green fly, scale, mealy bug, red spider, aphids, etc. For green house, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure

death to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15 cents extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.

Pyrethrum or Persian Insect Powder.—A standard insecticide used in green houses on all kinds of plants, on chrysanthemums for thripp, and used very effectively on all flowering and vegetable plants. Sprinkled on cabbage plants, against the cabbage worm, it is very efficacious. By burning in rooms it can be made to drive away mosquitoes, etc. Harmless to plants or animals. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; 1 pound, 50 cents. If by mail add 10 cents additional for postage.



Steckler's Fungicide.

We take great pleasure in introducing to our patrons a formula to be used as a spray—that is one of the most valuable preventives and remedies for the various forms of rust and mildew ever introduced, being, as it is, non-poisonous and absolutely non-injurious to the most sensitive form of plant life. The various forms of mildew and rust are positively controlled on Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, etc., while the same troubles are equally as easily subdued on Fig, Peach, Plum, Apple and all kinds of Fruit Trees, Sweet Olives, Cape Jasmynes and all deciduous trees. It should be applied about every two weeks or following each excessive rain. It will not discolor the most delicate fruit, and can be used with great freedom. Prices, 1 pint, 15c.; 1 quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 40c.; 1 gallon, 60c.; 5 gallons, \$2.50. Cannot be sent by mail.

Woodason's Bellows.—Double Cone (for insect powder), \$3.50.

Single Cone (for insect powder), \$1.50.
Atomizer (for liquid and powder), \$2.50.

Formula to Prevent Scab, Beetles and Blight on Potatoes.

Potato Beetles, Scab, Blight.—First Application.—For Scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes. Second Application.—When beetles or the larvae appear. Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gallons of water, or preferably, arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Third Application.—Repeat whenever necessary. Fourth Application.—When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux. Fifth Application.—Repeat if necessary.

The Following Mixtures Have Been Found To Be Very Effective In Destroying All Parasites and Insects on Fruit Trees.

Kerosene Emulsion.—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all the destructive Icterya Purchasi Maskell, or Cottony Cushion Scale, on orange and other fruit trees.

This formula will be found the best:

Dissolve half a pound of Whale Oil Soap in half a gallon of boiling water, then add one gallon of Kerosene Oil, churn the mixture with a force pump till it forms a cream which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Dissolve 4 pounds of powdered sulphate of copper in 4 gallons of boiling water. Slake 6 pounds of fresh Lime in 4 gallons of hot water, mix both solutions thoroughly by pouring them together into third vessel so that the two streams will intermingle as they fall. Then strain them through a fine sieve, and before using, dilute to fifty gallons, being sure to keep solution well agitated while applying.

Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper Solution.—Dissolve 3 ounces of Copper Carbonate in 1 quart of liquid ammonia and dilute to 27 gallons.

Arsenate of Lead.—Use paste in proportion of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, thoroughly mixing paste with small quantity of water first, and then diluting to proper strength. For such insects as cotton caterpillar, boll worm, etc., the powdered form is preferable, but liquid should be used for fruit trees. A splendid insecticide for all leaf-eating insects.

Steckler's Sealed First and Best Peas, Give Them a Trial.

Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead Paste.—600 lb. bbls., 13c. per lb.; 100 lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 50 lb. pails, 15c. per lb.; 25 lb. pails, 16c. per lb.; 12½ lb. pails, 17c. per lb.; 5 lb. pails, 18c. per lb.; 2 lb. glass jars, 19c. per lb.; 1 lb. glass jars, 20c. per lb.

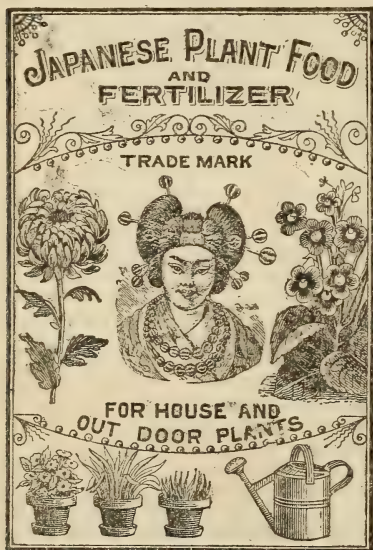
Grasselli's Powdered Arsenate of Lead.—100 lb. kegs, 30c. per lb.; 45 lb. pails, 31c. per lb.; 20 lb. pails, 32c. per lb.; 5 lb. pails, 33c. per lb.; 1 lb. tins, 34c. per lb.

Grasselli's Bordeaux Mixture Paste.—500 lb. bbls., 6c. per lb.; 100 lb. kegs, 7c. per lb.; 45 lb. pails, 8c. per lb.; 20 lb. pails, 9c. per lb.; 10 lb. pails, 10c. per lb.; 5 lb. pails, 11c. per lb.; 2 lb. glass jars, 12c. per lb.; 1 lb. glass jars, 13c. per lb.

Grasselli's Bordeaux Lead Arsenate Mixture Paste.—500 lb. bbls., 12c. per lb.; 100 lb. kegs, 13c. per lb.; 50 lb. pails, 14c. per lb.; 25 lb. pails, 15c. per lb.; 10 lb. pails, 16c. per lb.; 5 lb. pails, 17c. per lb.; 2 lb. glass jars, 18c. per lb.; 1 lb. glass jars, 19c. per lb.

Good's Caustic Whale Oil Soap.—Per barrel lots (about 450 pounds), 7½c. per pound. Less quantity, \$1.25 per gallon.

Empty Cans for Same.—1 gallon, 30c. each; 2 gallons, 40c. each; 3 gallons, 50c. each; 5 gallons, 75c. each.



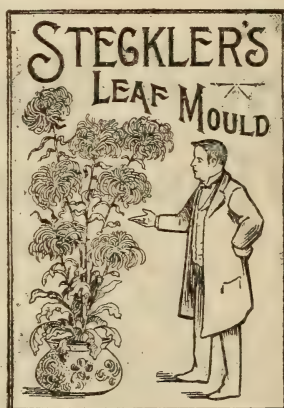
Japanese Plant Food and Fertilizer.
(Odorless.)

This is a safe and high grade Plant Food and Fertilizer, prepared especially

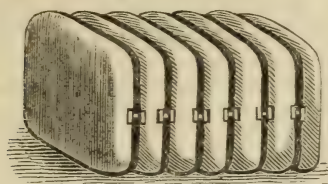
for potted plants and out-door use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

Potting Soil.

Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in greenhouses or garden. Price per 100 pound bag, \$1.50; 50 pound bag, \$1.00; 25 pound bag, 75c.; 10 pound package, 50c.; 5 pound package, 30c.; single pound, 10c.



Steckler's Leaf Mould.—All plant life thrives in it. Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and general Conservatory and Framework increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf Mould will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff, in combination with Japanese Plant Food, to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c. per pound; single bag, 125 pounds, 3c. per pound; 25 pounds, \$1.00; 10 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, 30c.; 1 pound, 10c.



Directions for Planting and Cultivating Cotton.

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide, and hill 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it is small in order to let the heat of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plow very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its forms, but plough very shallow. Never stop ploughing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices, then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact, the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed required to plant an acre of land.

All of our Cotton Seed is grown in Georgia and is free from Boll Weevil. These are all good varieties which have been thoroughly tested.

Allen's Long Staple.—\$1.75 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Sea Island.—\$3.50 per bushel of 40 lbs.

Simpkins.—\$1.35 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Toole.—\$1.35 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Russell's Big Boll.—\$1.35 per bushel of 30 lbs.

King's Early Improved.—\$1.35 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Hawkin's Extra Early Prolific.—\$1.50 per bushel of 30 lbs.

World's Wonder.—\$2.00 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Mebane's Early Triumph.—\$1.50 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Cook's Improved Big Boll.—\$1.50 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Cleveland's.—\$1.50 per bushel of 30 lbs.

Sea Island Cotton.—Extra long staple; line $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there.

Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. Highest priced cotton lint in the world.

Cook's Improved Big Boll.—For Boll Weevil Lands.—(Short Staple.)—Extra big boll.—Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, lint upland quality. $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches lint. Season maturing early—about ten days later than King's.

Cleveland Big Boll.—For Boll Weevil Lands. An Experimental Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907 and first, by a small margin, in 1908. It has large bolls and good fiber which measures from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches."

Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll Cotton.—(Short Staple.)—For Boll Weevil Lands. Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil.

Simpkins' Early Prolific Cotton.—(Short Staple.)—Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others consists of its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin.

Toole Cotton.—(Short Staple)—Low bush; shapely height; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton.—This Cotton was among the first in point of yield out of twenty-five varieties tested, making 2,091 pounds seed cotton to the acre. The stalks grow from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, producing large long limbs at the bottom and shorter ones up the stalk. From 36 to 40 bolls weigh one

pod, and 40 to 100 bolls grow on each stalk.

King's Early Improved Cotton.—This short staple Cotton has wonderfully increased in popularity; it is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent.

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton.—Earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, most superior lint and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root, resisting drought, from two to four limbs near the surface branching, two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls, large boll, small seed, lightly grey or dark green, yielding from 39 to 41 per cent.

World's Wonder Cotton.—Exceedingly prolific, semi-cluster and heavily fruited with small bolls. The plant is exceedingly tall, well shaped with long base limbs and exceedingly short upper limbs—in fact, there are very few, if any, limbs toward the apex of the plant. Bolls are small, 92 averaging one pound of seed cotton. The bolls are abruptly pointed and more frequently contain 5 locks than 4 locks. Seed are fuzzy, mostly brownish white and greenish white. It is an early cotton.

Special prices on large quantities of any of the above Cotton Seed.



Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.—This is the largest Peanut ever intro-

duced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, post-paid, 25c.; 1 peck, measured, \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, measured, \$3.00; 1 bushel, measured, \$5.00.

Spanish Peanuts.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price, per pound, 20 cents; by mail, prepaid, 30c.; per peck, 75c.; per bushel, \$2.50.

Peanuts or Goobers.—Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are pre-eminently the "hog feed" for sand hill and high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart, and about ten inches apart in the rows, at any time from March 1st to June 1st, when the ground is moist enough for planting corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they resemble in growth. Let the hogs into them when the leaves turn quite yellow. On new ground, drop the goober in every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation.

Have also the White Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 10 cents per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 15 cents per pound; if by mail, 9 cents extra.

Amount of Peanuts Required to Plant an Acre.—Planting Peanuts in three feet rows twenty to twenty-four inches in drill, requires about a bushel per acre; this is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.

White Virginia, Red Tennessee and Spanish Peanuts are usually planted in the hull. Mammoth Peanuts are usually shelled to be planted.

NOVELTIES and SPECIALTIES

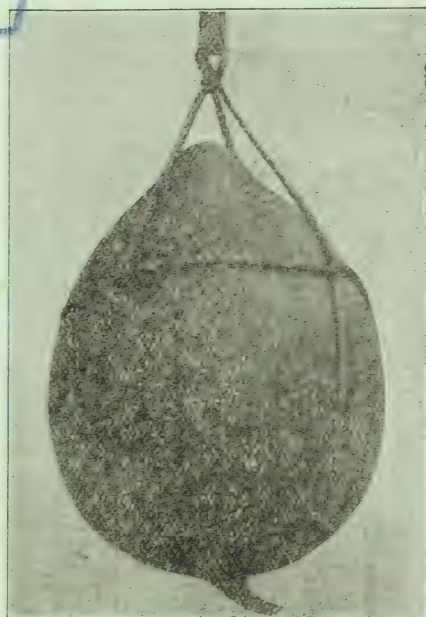
Non Plus Ultra WATERMELON

Originated in ITALY.

A good melon of good size, weighing more than 10 pounds. Light green skin, round shape, with characteristic obtuse top. The flesh is ivory white, very juicy and sweet and of a very fine flavor. Preserves well throughout the winter, if kept in a dry airy place, out of the frost. We highly recommend this beautiful fruit, which is one of the best so far produced in a white flesh variety. It does equally well in a warm climate as in a moderately cold climate. Sells only in 25c. packages.

TOM WATSON WATERMELON.

A new variety; becomes very popular whenever tried and especially with shippers. It is an oblong, solid, dark green melon of large size, red flesh, very tender and delicious. It is the best melon yet offered for shipping and very desirable for home use. Very prolific. You would make no mistake in planting. Seed very scarce. Price, 25c. per oz.; 75c. per ¼ lb.; \$2.00 per lb.



EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER.

A very fine early and productive white spine. Good for shipping and well adapted to our Southern climate. Price, \$2.50 per lb.; 75c per ¼ lb.

RED BERMUDA SWEET POTATOES.

Good yielder, fine keeper. Have known them to yield 600 bushels per acre, 300 and 400 is very common. The outside skin is red, but the flesh is the whitest of all potatoes. One of the sweetest varieties, after being housed in winter. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.00.

TRISLER'S STRAWBERRY CORN.

The names tells its color. The ears run from pure white to deep red, but make a pure white meal. It has been planted in Louisiana since 1870 by one progressive farmer. While it has never been put on the market, the following is what he claims for it: "I have been planting this corn since 1870, and made 70 bushels per acre this year without any fertilizing. This is the largest yielding corn that I have ever planted. If the season is favorable, it will be ready to gather and house in 150 days; if there is drought 180 days. It will stand more wet and dry weather than any variety. The stalks are large, well rooted and hard to blow down. Will make two ears per stalk if given distance, say 3 feet in drill, and grows 8 to 9 feet high. It is very popular on account of its large yield, and one of its principal features is that it is weevil proof." Quart, 30c; gallon, 75c; peck, \$1.00, bushel, \$3.00.

IMPROVED INDIAN SQUAW CORN.

Is a soft corn, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. The ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry from ten to twenty-four rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors; some are red, others yellow, some blue, and some white. It is really a most attractive Corn, either on the cob or shelled, in the crib or in the bag. The Improved Indian Squaw Corn is, to our knowledge, the quickest-maturing Corn. It is ready to gather eighty-five days after the seed is planted. Planted after wheat was harvested in July, it made a fine crop. We cannot too strongly recommend this Corn, which opens a new era of profitable Corn-growing, particularly for the Southwest. Price quart, 30c.; gallon, 75c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

EARLY RED AND EARLY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POTATOES.

Very prolific, early, good sprouters and excellent keepers. Among the very best Sweet Potatoes, and from all indications far more wanted East and West than any other sweet potato that we have been growing in the Southern States. Price, gal., 50c.; pk. 75c.; bu., \$2.00, bbl., \$5.00.

LARGE WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH.

A very large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, fine color, increased size, better constitution and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough and densely-warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers. Price, 25c. per oz.; 75c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Steckler Co.'s Mixed Lawn Grass.—For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

Steckler Co.'s Grass Seed Mixture.—For meadows and pastures. No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering please state condition of soil and location; 3 bushels per acre.

Steckler Co.'s Special Hog Pasture Mixture.—Makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Three bushels per acre. See Price List on Yellow Pages.

SOUVENIRS OF LOUISIANA.

We can furnish to our friends the following Louisiana products: Louisiana Cotton Bolls, open, showing the growth of the Cotton, at 5c. per boll or 6 for 25c.

Louisiana Honduras Rice, the in hull, in sheaves, at 50c. a bunch.

Louisiana Sugar Cane, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Regarding the production of Sugar Cane, the average tonnage at Reserve in 1907 was 20 tons to the acre, and the average of syrup per ton was 22 gallons.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

For early feed plant either German Millet, Amber or Orange Sorghum, Improved Yellow Leaming, White St. Charles Golden Dent, and Golden Beauty Corn.

In forage grasses, Improved Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover, Red or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape or Hairy Vetch.

For a genuine all around pasture grass, Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover. These will save the planter over 50 per cent on his feed bill.

The following is a collection of Large Peony-flowering Dahlias, improved varieties introduced by Mr. Wm. Pfitzer of Germany. We feel that every lover of flowers should have a few of these elegant specimens:

La Belle, large, white, suffused blush or shrimp pink, at 30c. a bulb.

Big Chief, bright, rich crimson, margined maroon, very effective; at 40c. a bulb.

Sensation, the most striking and sensational of this type; bright vermilion, heavily tipped white; at 50c. a bulb.

If by mail add 5c. per bulb for postage.

Citrus Trifoliata.—For description see Page 152. We also have a large stock of the following sizes: 15 inches high, 75c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000. 24 inches high, \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Chufas.—This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spire so much like Cocoa it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spire a multitude of others form rapidly. At the foot of each spire is a nut never more than two inches in the ground. Price, 35c. per pound, \$1.25 per peck, \$5.00 per bushel.

Upland and Lowland Seed Rice.—These are the only varieties for our Southern soil. Genuine Imported Honduras Seed Rice, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bushel, \$7.00 per barrel of 162 pounds. Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice, \$1.25 per peck; \$3.25 per bushel, \$7.25 per barrel. Japan Rice, \$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel; \$7.00 per barrel. The standard weight of Rice is 44 pounds per bushel.

Directions for Planting Upland Rice.—On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxey or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the

seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

The required quantity of rice to plant one acre, ordinary alluvial soil, is 3 bushels of 44 pounds to the bushel, or 132 pounds. Some planters have a tendency to plant less, but a good stand cannot be had unless this much is planted.

Fennel Florence or Naples.—(Fenoul de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli).—Culture: Sow in spring in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor; 5c. and 10c. papers; ¼ pound, 30c.; per pound, \$1.00.

Mosquito Head Net.—We have in stock a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Mosquito Head Net, \$1.00.

Ward's Mosquito Head Net, \$1.00.

Poultry and Live Stock Department.

While we have been filling orders for eggs for several years, we find that they do not bear transportation with safety and satisfaction hence we advise our customers and friends to order poultry instead. In the event that eggs are ordered, we want it fully understood that we are not responsible for the eggs after they leave our establishment as to unfertility due to transportation.

Maltese Cats.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price Kittens, \$5.00 each. Pair, \$9.00. Full grown Male, \$8.00; Female, \$6.00; Pair, \$13.00.

Angora Cats.

Males \$12.00; Females, \$10.00.



Pit Games.

We breed the following strains: Warhorses (black reds), Arkansas Travelers, Round Heads (dark reds), Greys. Cocks, \$10.00; Hens, \$5.00; Stags, \$7.50; Pullets, \$3.50. Eggs \$3.00 per setting (13). These fowls are bred from winners in the pit for generations, and are unsurpassed as fighters.

Gaffs.

No. 2 \$4.50; No. 2½, \$4.50. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.

Guinea Fowls.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens 75c.; each, Cocks, \$1.00 each.

White Guineas.—Hens, \$1.50; Cocks, \$2.00.

Guinea Pigs—These Pigs are not Hogs, but pet animals similar in shape to the Hog, but weighing about 1 pound. It is not an edible Hog, but a pet pig. \$2.00 per pair.

Peacocks.

Pea-Fowl (Lat. Pavo).

This magnificent bird is not a native of this country, but has been domesticated in England for many years. The gorgeous plumes that adorn the Peacock do not compose the tail as many suppose, but are only the tail coverts. The tail feathers themselves are short and rigid and serve to keep the train spread, as may be seen when the bird walks about in all the majesty of his expanded plumage. No collection of Poultry is complete without one of these magnificent birds. Price, \$20 per pair; Cocks, \$12.00; Hens, \$8.00.



Light Brahmas.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer, producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$4.00 each.

White Leghorns.

(Single Comb.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. The large red combs white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. They mature



White Leghorns.

early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red tail black; have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.

Black Minorca.

The Black Minorca is considered a valuable breed. They are hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. Their legs are featherless, clean and of a dark slate color. Setting of thirteen eggs \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.

Golden Seabright Bantams.

These are proud little birds. The Cocks and Hens are feathered alike. The plumage of the Golden Seabright has a yellow base and each feather is distinctly laced with black. Good layers, and one of the finest Bantams ever seen. Hens, \$3.00; Cocks, \$4.00.

We also have Bantam Fowls of different colors. Price, Hens, \$1.50; Cocks, \$2.00; Trio, \$5.00.

White Wyandottes.

This variety has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather, they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each; Trio, \$7.50.

Silver Laced Wyandottes same price as White.

Rhode Island Reds.

During the twenty years prior to 1900 some thrifty fanciers and egg-producers in the southern part of New England labored diligently to produce a fowl of good size, of marketable excellence, of large egg-producing ability, and of a reddish buff color. They succeeded in all these particulars, but they quarreled amongst themselves on some minor color requirements, and especially as to whether their favorites should have single combs, rose combs or pea-combs. It was not uncommon to find two or even three kinds of combs in the yard of the same breeder. Hens, \$3.00; Cocks \$4.00; Trio, \$9.00; Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 13.

Buff Cochins.

They are nearly as large as Brahmas, but different in shape; are more fluffy, deeper and broader astern than the Brahmas. Buffs are practically found to be hardy and good layers during the winter months, and if not too old, and kept in good condition, will moult and lay early and consequently become broody early; and those who wish to have early chickens can use them for sitting, as they are extremely reliable for sitters. When full grown, cocks weigh 11 pounds and hens 9 pounds. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.50 each; Pullets, \$2.50 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.50 each; Trio, \$10.00. They are fine breeding stock.

Black Langshans.

They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they will show some white feathers in wings after they moult those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it de-

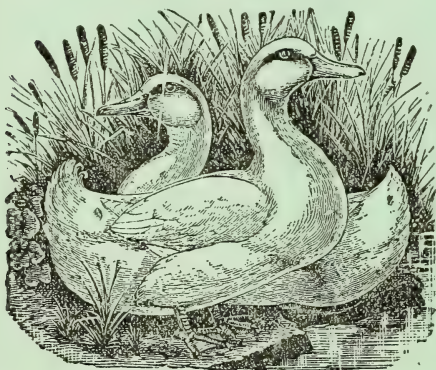
cidedly handsome. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each; Trio \$9.00.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$8.00. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock Chickens and eggs, same price as barred.



Imperial Pekin Ducks.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is most extensively raised. They are large white ducks, in many instances they are a rich creamy white. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. Pekin Ducks usually

weigh from 7 to 9 pounds each. Setting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; Trio, \$6.00.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.

An entirely distinct species from South America and inhabits the country along the equator from Guiana to Paraguay. It is of good size, black and white in color, the black predominating. The most peculiar characteristic is that the side of the head and the region around the eye are without feathers and corrugated and scarlet in color. Unlike any other variety, this duck builds her nest and never scatters her eggs. She will hatch and rear her young with diligent care. It requires the Muscovy five weeks to hatch, while other varieties hatch in four weeks. It is the duck that never quacks. Crossed with the Poodle Duck it forms the Muley Duck, which improves the size about one-third. Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; Trio, \$6.50.

White Muscovy Ducks.

Have been bred from the Colored variety by careful selection of the whitest specimens, and now breed true to color. The young usually show some black at the top of the head and frequently on the back, underneath the wing, but this disappears after the first molt. Unlike others, it molts but once a year. The White is the same as the Colored variety except in color. Hens, \$3.00; Drakes, \$4.00.

Rouen Ducks.—Drakes, \$3.00; Hens, \$2.00; no eggs furnished.

Poodle Ducks.—Hens, \$1.00 each; Drakes, \$1.25 each.



White Fan Tail Pigeons.—\$2.50 per pair; Blue Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Carrier Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Homer Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair.

Ordinary Pigeons.—\$1.00 per pair.

Bronze Trukey.—As originated in the United States by crossing the wild turkey with the Black Turkey, known in England as the Norfolk. It is the largest, hardiest and the most admired of all varieties of turkeys for the market. \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00; Gobblers \$6.00.

White Holland Turkey.—This variety is pure white in plumage throughout, and has pinkish white shanks. \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00; Gobblers, \$6.00.

Ordinary Turkeys.—\$5.00 per pair; Hens \$3.00; Gobblers, \$3.75 each.

Toulouse Geese.

Are an old French breed, and have long been popular in France for their superior fattening qualities and hardiness, making them very profitable. They are in demand on the American market and largely bred on American farms. They are less esteemed for table purposes than some other breeds, owing to the coarse and flabby nature of the flesh. They are late maturing and prolific, averaging about forty eggs in a season. \$9.00 per pair; Gander \$5.00; Goose, \$4.00.

African Geese.

Rank with the Toulouse in size, and are considered more prolific. They are strong, vigorous and active birds. They are characterized by a large head, bearing a pronounced black knob, and a heavy gray dewlap under the throat. The neck is long, back broad and flat, breast full and round, body large and upright. The thighs are short and plump, and the shanks medium long and dark orange colored. The plumage of the neck is rather light gray in color. Price, \$9.00 per pair; Gander, \$5.00; Goose, \$4.00.

Common Geese.—\$4.00 per pair; Goose, \$1.75; Gander, \$2.25.

Pigeon Nests.—25c. each.

Earthen Pigeon Nappies.—10 inch, glazed, 20c. each; 10 inch, unglazed, 15c. each.

Aluminum Leg Bands, 25c. per dozen; if by mail, 30c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Aluminum Pigeon Leg Bands, 25c. per dozen, postpaid; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid.

Copper Leg Bands, 20c. per dozen; if by mail, 25c. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

Caponizing Sets, no case, \$2.50 each; if by mail, \$2.60.

Caponizing Sets, with case, \$2.75 each; if by mail, \$2.85.

Lead Probes, 25c. each; if by mail, 30c.

Pilling Poultry Killer, 50c., by mail 60c.

French Poultry Killing Knives, 50c.



STECKLER'S GUARANTEED POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Years of experience have taught us the good and bad qualities of Poultry Remedies now on the market, and in order to thoroughly protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, from an inferior grade of goods and to fully know just what we are selling, we have arranged with one of the largest chemical houses in the country to analyze and pick out the best qualities of other well known makes regardless of expense to put up for us under our own name and label a full line of Poultry Supplies that we can bank on as standing at the head of all. This enables us to place on the market goods of absolute uniformity and of highest quality, and our name on the labels will be a guarantee of purity and merit at all times.

Steckler's Microzone.

Disease cure and preventive. Keeps poultry in a healthy condition. A valuable antidote for many diseases of live stock. Will cure Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Complaints, Canker, Frosted Combs, Chicken Pox, Swelled Head, Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. We strongly recommend its use occasionally, once or twice a week, in drinking water, which will prevent the possibility of disease invading the chicken house. Also cures Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Back or Shoulders, Cracked Heels, Thrush, Wounds, Cuts, Sores, Saddle Galls. Per bottle, 50 cents; by mail 16c. extra. Full directions on each bottle.

Steckler's Roup Cure Powder.

A guaranteed cure. Put one measure of the Cure into one gallon of soft drinking water and keep all the other water out of reach, and the fowl will take its own medicine. In a well developed case of Roup keep all the afflicted fowls in a separate coop. When a fowl cannot see

Lawn Sprinklers, a Complete Line.

to drink, bathe its head with a solution of the Cure. As a preventive, add about one-half the measure full to one gallon of water. This will cure a cold in three or four days. But a full developed case of Roup will take from two to three weeks. Small, 50 cents; by mail, 3c. extra; large, \$1.00 per box; by mail, 5c. extra.

Steckler's Magic Egg Producer.

Acts like magic in stimulating egg production. Containing all necessary elements for egg-making that hens need in accurate and scientific proportions. This preparation is made to a famous recipe which has been tested and approved by the largest poultry raisers in the country and declared superior to all other egg-makers. We can therefore absolutely guarantee it to be the best on the market. Full directions on each package. Price, 2½ pound packet, 25c.; by mail, 25c. extra.

Steckler's Insect Powder.

Kills insects on poultry, live stock and plants. Exterminates Moths, Ants, Chiggers, Roaches, Fleas, Lice, etc. Unexcelled for the household garden, poultry house and stable. Quickly eradicates insects from domestic animals. Stands at the head of insect powders, being absolutely effective for all purposes, 5 oz. sifter can, 10 cents, by mail 3c. extra; 16 oz. sifter can, 25 cents, by mail, 16c. extra; 3 lb. can, 50 cents, by express or freight only.

Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites.

This is our preparation and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen houses, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs etc., it cannot be beat. 20 oz. can, 25c.; by mail, 12c. extra. 4 pound packages, 50c. by express or freight only.

Steckler's Chicken Cholera Cure.

The best on the market, 50c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

Pratt's Poultry Food.—This egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes large fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Roups, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per package, 26 oz., 25c.; by mail, 15c. extra; 12 lb. bags, \$1.25, by freight or express only. Pratt's Egg Producer, 60c. for 5 pounds



by freight or express only. Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25c. size, by mail, 15c. extra, 50c. size, by mail, 20c. extra. Pratt's Stock Food, 7 pounds, 50c. In 12 pound bags, 75c.

Pratt's Roup Cure is a fine powder; and you simply mix it with the drinking water, the fowls drink and are cured. A 25-cent box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and it will mean life to your flocks. You cannot afford to be without it. 25c. per box, by mail 3c. extra.

Magic Food for Poultry.—An excellent food and egg producer. A safe Vegetable Tonic and remedial agent, containing all the essential elements, for producing the best results in Eggs, Plumage, Growth and Development and the cure and prevention of all diseases of the flock. Will make hens lay in summer and winter. Will make larger fowls and quickens the growth of young chickens. Price, 25c. per package, by mail, 16c. extra.

International Stock and Poultry Food.—Price, 25c. per package; by mail, 15c. extra for postage.

Magic Food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.—A Vegetable Tonic and Appetizer for all sorts of stock, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price per package, 25c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

Perfection Stock Food.—For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Etc.—This improved medicated food is a careful combination of medical ingredients which insures good digestion, purifies the blood, keeps them strong and healthy, and prevents diseases. It is prepared from roots,

seeds, etc., making it a medicated food. Containing nothing injurious. Keep dry. Price, 50c.

Steckler's Crushed Oyster Poultry Food.—Is of superior quality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster shells (without first being baked or burned, which destroy the essential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in Poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of Crushed Shells, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., 100 pounds for \$1.25.

Chamberlain's Feeds.

Chick Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.

Hen Food, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Mash Egg Feeds, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Evergreen Clover Meal, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Pigeon Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Poultry Food.—Wheat, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Millet, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Rye, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Hemp Seed, 10c. per pound, 2 pounds for 15c.; Russian Sunflower, 15c. per pound; in 5 pound lots, 10c. per pound; Ground Oyster Shell, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Ground Poultry Bone (coarse or fine), 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 pounds; Mann's Crystal Grit 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., \$2.00 per 100 pounds, coarse, medium and fine; fine Ground Dried Blood, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c.; \$5.00 per 100 pounds; Bone and Meat Meal, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c.; \$5.00 per 100 pounds; Beef Scraps, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c., \$5.00 per 100 pounds.

Ground Charcoal.—For Chicken Feed, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs., 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Blum's Insect Destroyer should be sprinkled around freely wherever the insects congregate. If necessary, use an insect powder gun to force it into inaccessible corners and crevices. It should only be used in dry places, as moisture decreases its efficiency. It drives away ants, moths, weevils, bed-bugs and all other insects around the house. Price, 10c., by mail 2c. extra.



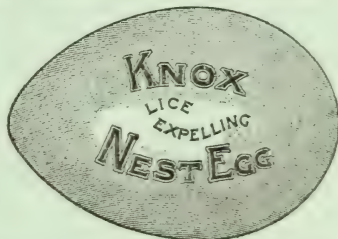
Lambert's Death to Lice.—A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin such as lice on horses, cattle swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package 50c., by express or freight only; 1 pound package, 25c., by mail 16c. extra; ¼ pound package, 15c., by mail 5c. extra.

O. K. Fly Relief—2 quarts, 65c.; one gallon, \$1.10; five gallons, \$4.50; by express or freight only.

China Nest Eggs.

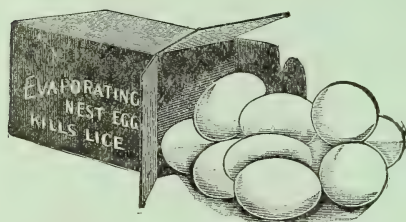
These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of setting hens. With ordinary care they will last a life time. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.

Egg Testers, 60c. each, postpaid.



Knox Lice Expelling Medical Egg.—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but

sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders, etc., in the nest, one of the eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free from vermin. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; by mail, \$1.35 per dozen.



Reynold's Medicated Eggs, 5c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; by mail, \$1.20 per dozen.

Zucker's Medical Insecto.—The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cockroaches ever discovered. Price, 15c. each.

Conkey's Celebrated Poultry Remedies.

Roup Cure, 25c. size, mail, 2c. extra; 50c. size, mail, 5c. extra; \$1.00 size, mail, 8c. extra.

Cholera Cure, 25c. size, mail, 4c. extra; 50c. size, mail, 8c. extra.

Gape Cure, 50c., mail 18c. extra.

Chicken Pox, 50c., mail 10c. extra.

Limber Neck, 50c., mail 10c. extra.

Scaley Leg, 50c., mail 10c. extra.

Poultry Tonic, 25c., mail 8c. extra.

Lice Powder, 15c. size mail 3c. extra; 25c. size, mail 8c. extra; 50c. size, express or freight only.

Lice Liquid, 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; express or freight only.

Head Lice Ointment, 25c., mail 3c. extra.

Healing Salve, 25c., mail 3c. extra.

Laying Tonic, 25c., mail 25c. extra.

Bronchitis, 50c., mail 7c. extra.

Nox-i-cide 1 pint, 35c.; 1 qt., 60c.; ½ gal. 90c.; by express or freight only.

Fly Knocker, 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 1 gal., \$1.00; by express or freight only.

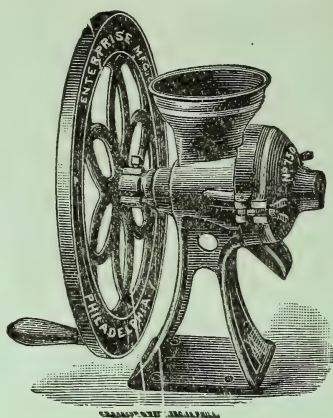
Rheumatic, 50c., mail 10c. extra.

Poultry Laxative, 25c., mail 3c. extra.

Fowl Head Ointment.—Price, 50c. per box, postpaid.

Thompson's No. 7 Banner Hand Root Cutter.—This Root Cutter has been out nine years and thousands of them are in use among Poultrymen; weighs 50 pounds. Price, \$7.00 each.

Dry Bone, Shell, Crystal and Corn Mills, No. 750.—Height, 17¼ inches; length, 12 inches; width 8½ inches;



diameter of throat, 3½ inches; wheel, 19 inches in diameter; weight, 60 pounds; capacity, 1¼ bushels per hour. This is a well-known fact that ground bone, shells and crystals and cracked corn, etc., are excellent for poultry. These mills are especially adapted to the above, but in dry state only. For instance, shells, crystal, corn, root, bark, grain, chicken feed, salt, etc. It is considered that ground bone is one of the best fertilizers for that purpose alone. They are good general mills for farmers, poultrymen etc. For compactness, strength and durability, we regard them as excellent. Price, \$10.50.

Hand Corn Shellers.—Something new, 50c. each.

Red Chief Corn Sheller.

Cast iron, japanned; fastened to bin, box, barrel, bucket or tub by two clamps; height over all 10 inches; width over all 8 inches. Adjustable hopper, width, 3½ inches; depth, 4 inches. Pressure regulated by a No. 10 gauge wire coil spring; diameter of shell wheel, 7¼ inches, studded with ½ inch oval teeth, which will not crack the grains. Length of steel axle bearing 4½ inches; length of cranks, 9½ inches. Will shell clean all kinds of field corn and throw out the cobs. Weight each about 11 lbs.; \$2.50.

Price List for Incubators.

No. 1.—150 hen eggs, 115 duck eggs—108 lbs. net weight; 160 lbs. crated\$24 75

No. 2.—240 hen eggs, 200 duck eggs—175 lbs. net weight; 240 lbs. crated 35 50

Prairie State Junior Incubators.

No. 2.—115 hen eggs, capacity—70 lbs. net weight; 95 lbs. crated.\$16 25

Extra Pieces for Prairie State Incubators.
 Burner, each\$ 50
 Chimney, each 40
 Screws, each 1
 Lamps complete, 6 x 2 3/4 with No.
 2 burner and chimney, each... 1 00

Combination Colony House Brooders.

No. 1.—(Outdoor) Floor space
 36 x 72 inches—weight, crated,
 300 lbs.\$21 30
 No. 2.—(Outdoor) Floor space
 30 x 60 inches—weight, crated,
 208 lbs. 16 30
 No. 3.—(Outdoor) Floor space
 27 x 48 inches—weight, crated,
 150 lbs. 12 20
 No. 5.—(Indoor) Floor space
 36 x 36 inches—weight, crated,
 100 lbs. 11 25
 Heat regulator attached to any of
 the above brooders \$1.00 extra.

Universal Hover.

Price for hover, with lamp case
 smoke conductors, lamp and
 thermometer \$8 50
 When used indoors alone, lamp case is
 not required.

Hover and lamp with smoke pipes. 7 50

With regulator attached, \$1.00 extra.

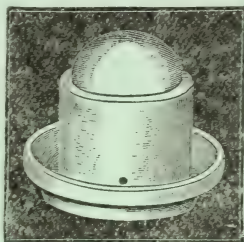
Prairie State Mash Hoppers Gal-
 vanized, each \$1 50

Egg Packing Cases.—For shipping
 eggs or separating them, our cases are
 as neatly and well made as any on the
 market. Will hold 13 large size eggs.
 Made from heavy pasteboard, is strong
 and neatly finished. Price, 20c. each.



**The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry
 Punch.**—For keeping a record of your
 chickens of the different breeds, strains,
 etc. The leverage provided in this de-
 vice enables one to punch with perfect

ease any kind or number of webs. The
 punch is self-opening. They are well
 made, handsomely finished and carefully
 tested. By mail, postpaid, 45 cents.



Mann's New
 Chicken Fount. Green Bone Cutter.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters.—Nothing
 better for making hens lay than green
 cut bone.

No. 5 C. With crank handle \$8 00
 No. 5 B. With balance wheel... 10 00
 No. 5 B. M. With balance wheel
 and iron stand 15 00
 No. 7. With balance wheel and
 iron stand 18 00
 No. 9. With balance wheel and
 iron stand 26 00

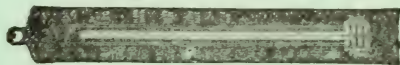
Chicken Founts.

Earthen.

1/4 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each .. 30
 1/2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each .. 40
 1 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each .. 75
 2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each ... 1 00
 1/2 gallon W. R. Founts each 50
 1 gallon W. R. Founts, each 70
 2 gallon W. R. Founts, each 1 00

Galvanized.

1 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top... 25
 2 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top... 30
 3 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top... 40
 4 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top... 50
 6 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top... 60
 1 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top... 20
 2 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top... 25
 3 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top... 35
 4 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top... 45



Thermometers.

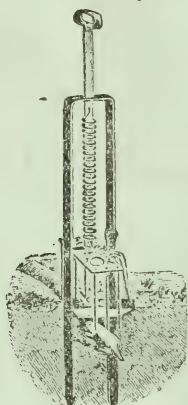
Steckler's Incubator Thermometer,
 metal frame (wooden box)..... 60
 All Glass Thermometer (wooden
 box) 60

Bee Supplies.

Italian Bee Hives each\$10 00
 Muth's Special Dovetailed Hive,
 1 and 1 1/2 story, each..... 3 50
 Conqueror's Bee Smokers, each ... 1 25

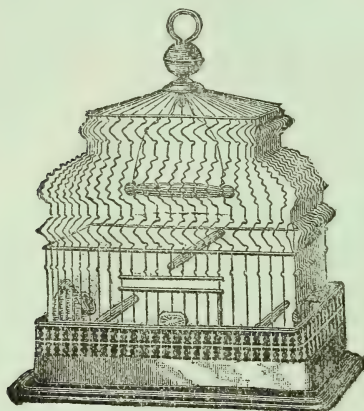
No. 2 Bee Veil, each	1 00
Medium Broad Foundation, per lb.	1 25
Thin's Surplus Bee Foundation, per lb.	1 50
Porter's Bee Escape, each	40
Muth's Crate Section No. 2, dozen ..	25

Mole Traps.



Lightning Mole Trap.

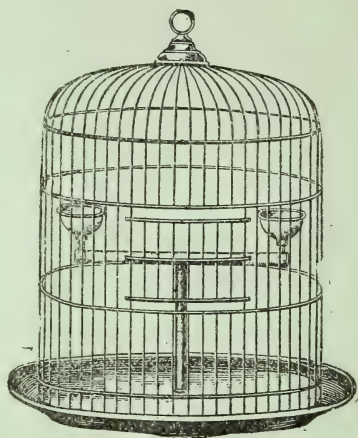
English Mole Trap, each	75
Red Dix Mole Trap, each	1 50
Lightning Mole Trap, each	2 25



CAGES.

Fancy, Extra Heavy Brass Wire Canary Cages.	
No. 23, each	\$1 55
No. 22, each	1 25
No. 24, each	1 75
No. 231, each	1 50
No. 523, each	3 00
No. 525, each	3 25
No. 5233, each	3 25
Breeding Canary Cages, each	2 50
Shield Cups	15
Old's Cups	15

D. P. Cups	15
Crystal and Opal Cups, each	05
Crystal and Opal Cups, per dozen ..	50
N. B. Brackets	25



Round Parrot Cage, Plain (No. 2.).

No. 1, each	\$3 50
No. 2, each	4 00
No. 3, each	5 00

Breeding Cages (No. 1).

16 inch each	\$2 25
18 inch each	2 50
20 inch each	2 75
22 inch each	3 00
24 inch each	3 25
Squirrel Cage. Crimped Wire (No. 1.)	
No. 1, 12½x11½x13, each	\$2 60
No. 2, 14½x12½x15½, each	3 00
No. 3, 14½x13½x17½, each	3 50
No. 4, 18½x15½x19½, each	3 75

Canaries.

German (Hartz Mountain) Male Canaries, (warranted singers), each	\$3 50
German (Hartz Mountain) Female Canaries	1 50
St. Andreasberg Male Canaries (warblers)	6 00
English (Norwich) Male Canaries orange colored (singers)	5 00
English (Norwich) Female Canaries orange colored	2 50
English Pepper Fed Male Canaries, red (singers)	7 00
English Pepper Fed Female Canar- ies red	3 25

Parrots.

Trained Parrots (good talkers), \$20, \$25, \$30 and above, according to talking.	
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Young Handraised Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots, \$12 and \$15 each.

Young Handraised Mexican Red Head Parrots, \$6 and \$7 each.

Trapped Parrots are cheaper than handraised birds, but as a rule cannot be recommended. Besides being wild they are lacking in talking ability. In fact old trapped Parrots will never learn to talk.

The only variety of trapped Parrots, which will learn to talk fairly well, if properly trained, are young trapped Mexican Double Yellowheads, not over one year old. We can usually furnish these from December till April. Price \$6.00 each.

Paroquets, Cockatoos and Macaws.

Australian Shell Paroquets, per pair, \$7.00

Large Green Mexican Paroquets, each, \$3.00.

Blue Mountain Lories, \$20 a pair.

Cockatillos, \$12 a pair.

Leadbeater Cockatoos, red and yellow crested, \$25 each.

Large White Cockatoos, red crested, \$35 each.

Large White Cockatoos, yellow crested, \$25 and \$30 each.

Small White Cockatoos, yellow crested, \$12 and \$15 each.

Rosa Cockatoos, \$10 and \$12 each.

Red Macaws, \$20 each.

Blue Macaws, \$20 each.

Green Macaws, \$15 each.

Various Cage Birds.

European Goldfinches, \$2.50 each.

European Linnets, \$2.50 each.

European Chaffinches, \$2.50 each.

European Bullfinches, \$4.00 each.

Ostendorf's Bird Tonic.—35c. per bottle; by mail, 5c. extra.

Song Restorer.—35c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

Dr. Gunning's Bird Tonic, 35c. per bottle. If by mail add 10c. for postage.

O. D. Cuttle Fish Bone Holder, each 05

Bird Nests (Wire), each 15

Bird Bird Nests (Willow) 15

Fish Nets 30

Bird Bath Tubs.

White China, Oval, 8"x4"x2½"..... 20

White China, Oval, 5"x3¼"x1¾"... 15

White China, Oval, 4½"x3"x1½"... 10

Wm. Kampfmuller's Gem Canary Powder and Bird Medicine, 50c. per bottle.

Extra Cleaned Bird Seed.—We make a specialty of putting up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary Seed, Rape, Millet and

Hemp, all re-cleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartoons; this is of the very best quality and also re-cleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons 25c. Hemp and Rape, 10c. per lb.; 2 lbs., 15c.; 3 lbs., 25c. Millet, 5c. per pound; 6 lbs. 25c. Have also in bulk the above as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet, Cuttle Fish Bone, 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

Steckler's Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price per box, 30c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

Bird Gravel.—Small sized box, 5c.; by mail 10c.; large sized box, 10c., by mail 20c.

Red Bird Feed, 10c. per pound; post paid 9c. extra.

Belgian Hares.

Three months old, per pair\$4 00

Three months old, Single Buck 2 50

Three months old Single Doe 2 25

Nine months old, per pair 7 00

Nine months old, Single Buck..... 4 00

Nine months old, Single Doe 3 50

Gray and White Rabbits.

Young Male or Female, each\$1 00

Young, per pair 2 00

Full Grown Male or Female, each.. 1 50

Full Grown, per pair 3 00

Dogs.



Scotch Collie.

Collies, 2 months old males 15.00, females \$12.00.

Fox Terriers, 3 months old, male \$7.00 female \$6.00.

Poodles 2 months old, males \$12.00, f males \$10.00.

Mastiff, 3 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

New Foundland 3 months old, males \$25.00; females \$20.00.

St. Bernard, 3 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

Pugs, 2 months old, males \$12.00, females \$9.00.

Bull Terriers 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

English Bull Dogs, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Rabbit Hounds, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Deer Hounds, 2 months old, males \$15.00, females \$12.00.

Pointers and Setters, 2 months old, males \$20.00 females \$15.00.

Black and Tans, 2 months old, males \$25.00, females \$20.00.

Boston Bull Terriers, a matter of correspondence.

Full grown and brood bitches on application.

We can also furnish any breed of Dogs desired, not above mentioned, prices on application.

Dog Collars and Chains.

Dog Collars, 25c. each; by mail....\$ 35

Dog Chains (Light), 40c. each; by mail 45

Dog Chains (Heavy) 40c. each; by mail 50

Pratt's Improved Dog Biscuit.—These biscuits contain healthful, nutritious ingredients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to secure a perfect natural dog food. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores and the coat glossy, and will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price per pound, 10c.; by mail 16c. extra.

Pratt's Puppy Biscuits\$ 10

Spratt's Dog Biscuits 10

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits 10

Glover's Imperial Medicines.

Canker Wash 50; by mail 55

Liniment 50; by mail 55

Distemper Cure 1 00; by mail 1 05

Eye Lotion 50; by mail 55

Worm Capsules 50; by mail 55

Fit Cure 50; by mail 55

Diarrhoea Cure 50; by mail 52

Kennel & Stable Soap 25; by mail 30

Mange Cure 50; by mail 60

Condition Pills 50; by mail 53

Vermifuge for Dogs.. 50; by mail 55

Lape Worm 50; by mail 53

Liver Pills 50; by mail 53

Sulphur Tablets 50; by mail 55

Digestive Pills 50; by mail 55

Blood Purifier 50; by mail 55

Cough Mixture 50; by mail 60

Disinfectant, per bottle 50

Pratt's Veterinary Cures.

Colic Cure 50; by mail 55

Peerless Hoof Ointment 25; by mail 30

Worm Powder 50; by mail 60

Heave Cough and Cold

Cure 50; by mail 60

Liniment (large) 50; by mail 60

Liniment (small) ... 25; by mail 30

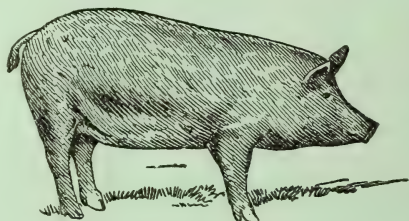
Healing Ointment.—Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Steckler's Worm Medicine for Puppies—Price 80c. per bottle, postpaid.

SWINE.

The Poland China.

This is a black hog with white markings; face, feet and tip of tail, and a few small spots not objectionable. They grow large and are easily fattened. Sows make good mothers, but are not as prolific as the Tamworth or bacon breed. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old pigs, \$25.00; Boar, \$15 00; Sow, \$12.00.



The Tamworth or Bason Hogs.

The Tamworth Hog is the largest breed known and is the most prolific; color, a cherry red or dark chestnut; very uniform in shade without any black spots. In form they have a long trim body smoothly covered with firm flesh; shoulders broad and deep; back long and strong with gradual rising arch from shoulder to loin. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old pigs \$35.00; Boar, \$20.00; Sow, \$18.00.

Berkshire Hogs.

Orders for early spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Inspection solicited. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$25.00; Sow \$12.00; Boar, \$15.00.

Ohio Chester White Hogs.—The hogs dressed, when 8 to 9 months old, will net 175 to 250 pounds. When fully matured will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. Very popular breeds. The sows are prolific. Thorough breeds of the above, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$20.00 per pair; Boar, \$15.00; Sow, \$12.00. Graded Chester White 8 to 10 weeks old, \$15.00 a pair. Cross Chester White and Poland China, \$12.00 a pair.

Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.—The Duroc Jersey is a red-haired hog, otherwise they resemble the Poland China. Well matured shoats weigh 250 to 340

pounds; when 9 to 12 months old, four to seven hundred pounds at maturity. They are quiet hogs, excellent feeders, stand forcing well and never sun scalled. Their bones are large and sows are very prolific. 8 to 10 weeks old \$25.00 per pair; Boar, \$15.00; Sow, \$12.00.

"ANTIKOL."

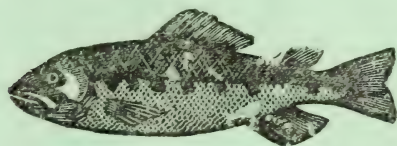
Antikol is especially designed to prevent and cure Hog Cholera. It cannot be of benefit except in cases where a disease is due to germs introduced into the intestinal tract. It is fatal to the hog cholera germ and yet absolutely harmless to the hog when used in accordance with directions.

"IDEAL TONIC."

"Ideal Tonic" for hogs is a strictly high grade tonic, which can be used with equally good results on all kinds of stock horses, poultry, etc.

Price List—"Antikol" \$1.00 and \$6.00 packages. The \$6.00 size contains 7½ times more than the \$1.00 size. "Antikol" postpaid, in \$1.00 size, \$1.18.

Price List—"Ideal Tonic" 50c. and \$1.50 size. \$1.50 size contains 4 times more than the 50-cent size. "Ideal Tonic" postpaid, in 50c. size, 65c.



GOLD FISH.

These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed. We have two varieties, as follows: European Gold Fish, small, \$1.00; large, \$2.00 per pair. Japanese Fantail Gold Fish, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.

Aquariums.

No. 4¾ Hanging Fish Globes	\$ 30
No. 5 Hanging Fish Globes	35
No. 6¾ Hanging Fish Globes	40
No. 8½ Hanging Fish Globes	50
No. 9½ Hanging Fish Globes	60
No. 10½ Hanging Fish Globes	80
½ Gallon Deep Aquarium, 7 in....	90
1 Gallon Deep Aquarium, 8 in....	1 25
1½ Gallon Deep Aquarium, 9 in....	2 00
2 Gallon Deep Aquarium, 10 in....	2 25
2½ Gallon Deep Aquarium	2 35
3 Gallon Deep Aquarium, 11 in....	2 50
¾ Gallon Footed Aquarium	60
½ Gallon Footed Aquarium	90
¾ Gallon Footed Aquarium	1 25
1 Gallon Footed Aquarium	1 50
1½ Gallon Footed Aquarium	1 75
2 Gallon Footed Aquarium	2 00



Extra for packing: Large size, 25c.; small size, 15c.

Gold Fish Nets.—4 inches in diameter, 10 in. handle, 30c. each.

Sea Shells For Aquariums.—50c. per dozen.

Fish Food.—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price per package, 10c.; by mail, 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen. very essential for an aquarium. By mail, 5c. extra.



Ferrets.—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Try a pair and be convinced. Price, \$10.00 per pair.

Corn Poppers.—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c.; by mail add 20c. extra for postage for either size.

Steckler's Okra Gloves.—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 60c. per pair postpaid.

TREE SEEDS.

Deciduous and Shrub Seeds.

	Per Lb.
White Ash	\$ 40
Box Elder or Negundo	40
Catalpa Speciosa (True)	2 50
Ailanthus, Tree of Heaven	50
Black Locust	40
Honey Locust	40
Acer Platanoides, Norway Maple...	50
Osage Orange	75
European Larch	2 00
Eucalyptus Carynocalyx	13 00
Eucalyptus Robusta	6 50
Eucalyptus Rostrata	6 00
Sterculia Diversifolia	4 50
Citrus Trifoliata Seed	1 00
Sour Orange Seed	2 00
Texas Umbrella China	50

Fruit Tree Seeds.

Peach Pits	25
English Walnuts	75
Japan Walnuts	75
English Chestnuts	75
Japan Chestnuts	75

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

Blue Spruce	5 00
Scotch Pine	2 50
White Pine	3 00
Red Cedar	1 50
Grevillea Robusta	6 00
Camphor	2 00
Magnolia Grandiflora	2 00

Palm Seeds.

Washingtonia Robusta (True)	1 50
Washingtonia Filifera	1 00
Chamaerops Excelsa	1 50
Chamaerops Humilis	2 00
Phoenix Canariensis, per 100 seed..	1 00
Phoenix Reclinata	4 00
Seaforthia Elegans	7 00

Bulbs.

Madeira Vine Tubers, 10c. each; per 100	7 50
If by mail, add 9 cents per pound for postage.	

Job's Tears.—(Coix Lachryma.)—This is a curious ornamental grass, with broad leaves, similar to corn, of a light slate color. It is valuable for Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. The seeds, when dry, are strung on heavy waxed shoemaker's thread, making fine necklaces, chains and bracelets, and is also good for children when teething. It is a hardy annual and grows three feet high. Price, ounce, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, or Sor-

hum—A very strong and tall-growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has yielded from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong, leafy stalks make, also, excellent forage. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre. 1 lb., postpaid, 25c.; by express, 15c. per pound; 20 lbs. for \$2.00; 50 lbs. for \$5.00; 100 lbs. for \$9.00.

Ricinus.—Castor Oil Plant.—Magnificent rapid growing foliage plants, with palm-like leaves and brilliant colored fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens on lawns they produce a fine effect; 5c. and 10c. per package.



Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets.—Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 20 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 40 cents, postpaid.

Sterlingworth Weed Killer.—Full directions on each package. Prices: 1 lb. package makes 15 gallons, covers 45 to 60 sq. yds., 75 cents; 3 lb. package makes 45 gallons, covers 130 to 180 sq. yds., \$1.50; 5 lb. package makes 100 gallons, covers 300 to 400 sq. yds., \$2.50.

Green House or Lawn Apron.

Used for gardeners, house establishments, conservatories and amateurs, who do a great deal of house watering. It is simple, durable and saves clothes; prevents sickness by getting wet by watering. Price, \$2.00.

Mastica.—The best substance known for glazing greenhouses. Remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in 1 gallon cans, \$1.50.

Mastica Glazing Machine.—For applying above composition. Price, \$1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

The Peerless Glazing Point.

The most durable, reliable and cheapest in the market. Made of steel wire, with two points, they never bend in the middle when driven or work out by wear.

Sold in boxes of 1000, which will glaze 500 lights of glass. Price, per 1000, \$1.00.

Garden Lines.—Made of cotton, at \$1.00 per roll.

Strawberry Plants, Michel's Early and Ocean City are the Best.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

Christmas Trees.—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas Trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to \$20.00. Trees averaging from 4 to 20 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also Holders for same, as well as Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

Christmas Tree Holders.—Prices, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candles, 15c. per box; Candle Holders, 15c. per dozen.

Terra Cotta Jardiniers with Fern Pans for Decorating Tables and Parlors; Handsomely Decorated.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 7½ x 2½ inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.; 5¾ x 2¾ inches, 40c.

Glazed Terra Cotta Jardiniers with Fern Pans.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 8 x 3 inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.

Imported Japanese Terra Cotta Flower Pots; Highly Decorated.—7 inch, \$1.25; 9 inch, \$1.50; 10 inch, \$1.75.

13 in. high Jardinier, 6 in. diameter. \$1.60

Glazed Jardiniers and Pedestal, Highly Decorated.

13 in. High,	6 in. diameter....	\$1 60
22½ in. High,	9½ in. diameter....	3 00
25 in. High,	11½ in. diameter....	3 60
27 in. High,	12 in. diameter....	8 80
29 in. High,	12½ in. diameter....	9 00
36 in. High,	12 in. diameter....	10 00
42 in. High,	14½ in. diameter....	11 00
36 in. High,	13 in. diameter....	11 00

Glazed Terra Cotta Jardiniers; Handsomely Decorated.—14 inch, \$7.00; 13 inch, \$5.50; 12 inch, \$5.00; 11 inch, \$3.50; 10 inch, \$2.50; 9 inch, \$2.00; 8 inch \$1.50; 7 inch, 75c.; 6 inch, 50c.

White Cape Flowers.—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.

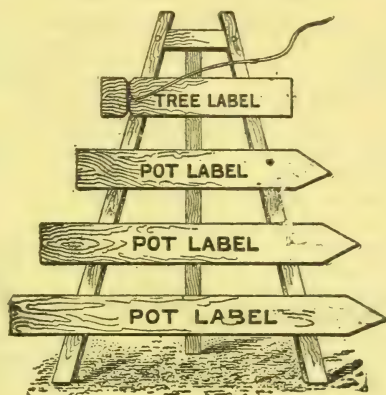
Sphagnum Moss.—Strictly best grade, clean, hand-picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale, \$2.00.

Plant Sticks.—Wooden Rose Sticks, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible, will with ordinary care last a life time. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up ordinary plants and are almost invisible, 50c. per dozen.

Bamboo Rose Sticks 15c. per dozen, 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 per 100.

Rose Brackets.—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines and Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.



Pot and Tree Labels.

	Per 100.	Postage.
Wire Tree Labels, 4 in....	30c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 6 in.	25c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 5 in.	20c.	5c.
Pot Labels 4 in.	15c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 10 in.	75c.	10c.

Layer Pots.

	Each.	Per Doz.
5 inch	20c.	\$1 50
6 inch	30c.	2 00

Rose Jars.

3x6	25 each
4x5½	25 each
4x8	50 each
6x12	90 each
12x18	1 00 each



Rose Jar.



Flower Pot.

Hyacinth Glasses (Assorted Colors).—
Low and tall, 30c. each, or \$3.00 per dozen.

Hyacinth Jars for Earth Planting.—
4x5x7½ inches, 25c. each.

Calla Lily Pots.—50 cents each.

Ornamental Hanging Baskets.

No. 406, 8 inch	75c. each
No. 405 9 inch	\$1.00 each
No. 408, 8 inch	60c. each
No. 406, 9 inch	75c. each
Chains, 20c. each extra.	

Fancy Clay Hanging Baskets.

8 inch	25c. each
9 inch	35c. each

Imitation Log Hanging Baskets.

(Made of Earthen Ware.)

6½ inches Long, 4 inches Deep....	35
7 inches Long, 4½ inches Deep....	40
10 inches Long, 3 inches Deep....	45

Florida Glazed Pots.

1 Pint size	15c. each
1½ Pint size	20c. each
1 Quart size	25c. each
½ Gallon size	35c. each
¾ Gallon size	40c. each
1 Gallon size	45c. each
1½ Gallon size	50c. each
2 Gallon size	60c. each

Flower Pots.

Note.—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 inches	2c.	20c.
2½ inches	3c.	25c.
3 inches	4c.	30c.
4 inches	5c.	40c.
5 inches	10c.	70c.
6 inches	12c.	75c.
7 inches	15c.	1 25
8 inches	20c.	1 50
9 inches	30c.	2 25
10 inches	35c.	3 50
12 inches	50c. each	
13 inches	1 00 each	
14 inches	1 25 each	
15 inches	1 50 each	
16 inches	2 25 each	
18 inches	3 25 each	

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent. discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices on larger quantities given on application.

Flower Pot Brackets.

No. 20—5 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 10 in. brackets...\$	70
No. 30—6 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy 8 in. brackets....	80
No. 40—6 in. cup, solid bottom, extra heavy 11 in. brackets... 1	00
No. 1—6 in. cup, open bottom, light, 9½ in. brackets	50
No. 0—4 in. cup, solid bottom, light, 6 in. brackets	20

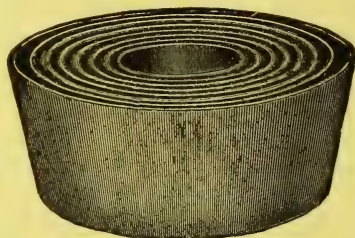
Seed Pans.

6 inch pans	20c. each
8 inch pans	30c. each
10 inch pans	50c. each

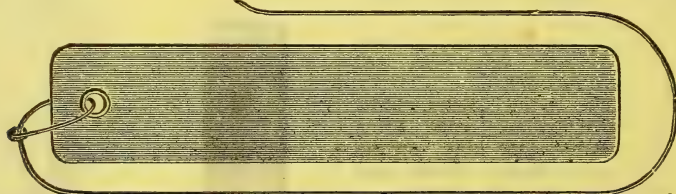
Azalia Pots.—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4 inch, 10c. each; 5 inch, 15c. each; 6 inch, 20c. each; 7 inch, 25c. each; 8 inch, 30c. each; 9 inch, 35c. each; 10 inch, 40c. each.

Wire Baskets.

8 inch	40c.
9 inch	45c.
10 inch	50c.
12 inch	60c.



Fern Pans.—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous strong, and, above all very clean. To grow Ferns in the house no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of pot-



Copper Tree Labels.—No. 1, 50c. per dozen, \$1.75 per 100; No. 2, 75c. per doz., \$2.75 per 100.

Plant Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue and Johnson Grass; very fine.

ting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and Saucers in the following sizes:

Fern Pans.		Saucers to Suit.	
4	by 1½ inch,	10c. each	5c. each
4¾	by 2 inch,	15c. each	10c. each
5½	by 2 inch,	20c. each	15c. each
6¼	by 2 inch,	25c. each	20c. each
7	by 2 inch,	30c. each	25c. each
8	by 3 inch,	35c. each	30c. each
9	by 3 inch,	40c. each	35c. each
10	by 4 inch,	50c. each	50c. each

Dimensions given are outside measurements.

Per Pound.

Wax Paper, plain white	40c.
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	40c.
Cut Wire for Stemming Flowers	
all sizes	30c.
Tin Foil	25c.



Wire Flower Stands.

No. 1 Flower Stand, semi-circle with arch	\$8 50 each
No. 2 Flower Stand, semi-circle	8 00 each
No. 3 Flower Stand, two shelf	6 50 each
No. 4 Flower Stand, two shelf with arch	7 50 each
No. 5 Flower Stand, square	10 00 each
No. 6 Flower Stand, square with arch	12 00 each
No. 7 Flower Stand, three shelf, with arch	7 50 each
No. 8 Flower Stand three shelf	8 75 each

Ornamental Flower Stands.

Made of Black Steel Wire, will hold a 10 inch Flower Pot, to show plants to advantage in a hall or gallery. Price, \$1.50.

Wire Frames.

Plateau, 14 inch	\$ 60
Wreath, 14 inch	30

Wreath, 16 inch	40
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	75
Egg Wreath 10-inch	50
Pillow, 16 inch	60
Pillow, 18 inch	70
Cross, 16 inch	25
Cross, 24 inch	30
Standing Cross, 16 inch	30
Standing Cross, 18 inch	35
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	1 50
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1 60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	50
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	80
Harp, 18 inch	50
Broken Column, 30 inch	1 50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1 05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1 20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3 00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2 25
Roman Urn	4 00

German Green Moss.

For making backgrounds for flower work. Price per package, 15 cents. Add 5c. for postage.

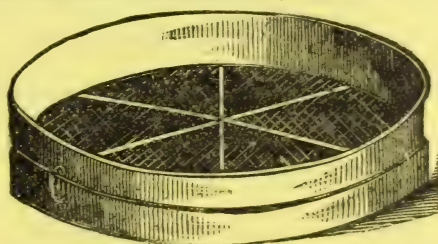
Gilt Letters For Obituary Notices.—No. 1, 75c. per dozen; No. M, 50c. per dozen; No. 5, 50c. per dozen; No. 8, 40c. per dozen.

Cemetery Shells, at \$8.00 per barrel or 40c. per dozen.

Weather Thermometers.

No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, 75c. each
 ½-inch wood 30c. each
 Weather 436—8 sizes, Porcelain... \$3 00
 Minimum Thermometers ... \$2 00 each

Wheelbarrow—Eastern No. 1.—19 inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, \$4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensable on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.



Sieves.—Medium. 17 inches in diameter all sizes from ½ inch to ¼ inch mesh. Brass \$2.00 each; iron, 80c. for securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small seeds.

Steckler's High Wheel Lawn Mower.—Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Frame work is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, \$6.00; 16-inch, \$6.50; 18-inch, \$7.50; 20-inch, \$8.00.

Plant all varieties of Peanuts and all varieties of Field Corn.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

The Shipping of Fresh Cut Fyowers, Bouquets and Floral Designs has always had our special attention. This department is in charge of a Floral Artist who prides himself with the fact that he

Never Disappoints.

This is a source of great satisfaction to people in the country who want fresh flowers on short notice for Funerals, Weddings, etc. We always ship something appropriate in case the desired flower is not in season.

Telephone or telegraph us, allowing a few hours before train time, and you can count on prompt service.

It is preferable to write us explicitly, if possible, naming prices and colors of flowers desired, also the time for which flowers are needed in cases of weddings and entertainments.

No extra charge for Packing.

Cash or city references should accompany each order. Telegraph or Telephone orders are shipped C. O. D., except where parties are known to us.

CUT FLOWERS.

These are all hot house grown, Roses on long stems and large buds, Carnations fresh and sweet, Lilies of the Valley every day of the year from our own forcing houses.

Prices of Cut Flowers.

American Beauties, dozen, \$5.00 to \$12.00.
Roses, white and pink, per dozen, \$2.50.
Carnations, white, pale and deep pink, per dozen, \$1.25.
Lilies of the Valley, white only, per dozen, \$1.25.

From Christmas to Mardi Gras only—

Hyacinths, white, per dozen, \$1.00.
Hyacinths, large in pink, white, red and lilac, per dozen, \$2.00.
Narcissus, white, per dozen, 75c.
Daffodils, yellow, per dozen, \$1.50.
Sweet Peas, all colors, per dozen, 25c.
Gladiolus, all colors, per dozen, \$1.50.

During Mid-Summer—

Asters, white, pink and lavender, per dozen \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Paeonies, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
Easter Lilies, in season, per dozen \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Ferns free with each shipment.

During Holidays, prices are higher from 25 to 50 per cent.

Funeral Designs.

Crosses, without foot, to lay on coffin, \$2.50 to \$10.00.
Crosses, on stand, \$3.00 to \$25.00.
Wreaths, without foot, to lay on coffin, \$2.50 to \$10.00.
Wreaths, on stand or easel, \$3.00 to \$25.00.
Pillows, Lyres, Harps Stars, \$3.00 to \$25.00.
Gates Ajar, with Doors and gold painted Ribbon, \$10.00 to \$30.00.
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks and other fraternity emblems, \$10.00 to \$30.00.
Funeral Bouquets, flat for coffin, \$1.50 to \$10.00.
Casket Covers or Floral Palls, \$25.00 to \$100.00.

These require at least six hours and longer for elaborate pieces, and should be ordered as early as possible.

Wedding Bouquets, Etc.

The Bride's Bouquet is nearly always white, but of late we have furnished American Beauties and other colored flowers for the Bride to carry.

The Maid of Honor carries the same color as the bride and the bouquets for the Bridesmaids correspond in color with their toilets, but pink is predominant.

Bridal Bouquets.

White Carnations, with white ribbon or tulle, \$3.00 to \$6.00.
White Carnations and Bride Roses, with ribbon or tulle, \$4.00 to \$8.00.
White Carnations and Lilies of the Valley with ribbon or tulle, \$4.00 to \$10.00.
Bride Roses only, with tulle or ribbon, \$3.00 to \$8.00.
Bride Roses with Lilies of the Valley, \$5.00 to \$10.00.
Shower Bouquets of Carnations, \$5.00 to \$8.00.
Shower Bouquets of Carnations and Bride Roses \$5.00 to \$10.00.
Shower Bouquets of Lilies of the Valley and Roses, \$5.00 to \$20.00.
Boutonnieres to match, 25c. to 50c.
Maid of Honor and Bridesmaids Bouquets, in white or pink, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Mardi-Gras, Fairs and Other Festivities.

We are prepared to furnish up to date floral Decorations, Bouquets, Baskets, etc., for Queen and attendants. Correspondence solicited.



Funeral Wreath.

For Anniversaries, Birthdays, Etc.

Horseshoes of Fresh Flowers, from \$3.00 to \$20.00.

Horn of Plenty, from \$5.00 up.

Easter Lilies.

We grow quantities of these and ship to all parts of the South. Price per dozen \$4.00 to \$5.00.

We suggest timely correspondence to arrange for coming events and guarantee satisfaction.

We exercise the greatest care in packing and shipping only fresh stock, but all shipments travel at the risk of consignees.

FOREIGN POSTAGE ON SEEDS AND PLANTS.

We very respectfully solicit orders for Seed and small plants from private individuals, market gardeners, or merchants in foreign countries, especially those countries with which the United States has a Merchandise Post Agreement, and below enumerate these particular countries and the weight per package which may in every case be posted at 12 cents per pound:

Australia	4 lbs. 6 oz.
(New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania.)	
Bahamas	11 lbs.
Barbados	11 lbs.
Bermuda	11 lbs.
Bolivia	11 lbs.
British Guiana	11 lbs.
Chile	11 lbs.
Colombia	11 lbs.
Costa Rica	11 lbs.
Danish West Indies	11 lbs.
(St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas.)	
Ecuador	11 lbs.
Guatemala	11 lbs.
Honduras (British)	11 lbs.
Hong Kong	11 lbs.
(Amoy, Canton, Cheefoo, Foochow, Hoihow, Hankow, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow.)	
Jamaica	11 lbs.
(Including the Turks and Caicos Islands.)	
Japan	4 lbs. 6 oz.
China	11 lbs.
(Amoy, Changsha, Chinkiang, Chefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Sungchin, Swatow, Taiye, Tientsin and Wuchang.)	
Korea	4 lbs. 6 oz.
Leeward Islands	11 lbs.
(Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis, with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.)	
Mexico	11 lbs.
New Zealand	11 lbs.
Nicaragua	11 lbs.
Peru	11 lbs.
Salvador	11 lbs.
Trinidad	11 lbs.
Uruguay	11 lbs.
Venezuela	11 lbs.
Windward Islands	11 lbs.
Merchandise packages to every one of the countries may be two feet in length, but to some of the countries may	

be three feet six inches. Local Postmasters can give the information. It will be observed these provisions admit of sending not only Seed, but plants like Blackberries, Grapes, Raspberries, and even fruit trees of small size.

International Money Orders can be obtained at the Post Offices of all the above countries, and every order for Seeds must be accompanied by a Postal Order made out at the prices in this Catalogue.



Jerusalem or Ground Artichoke.—This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. The required quantity of Ground Artichokes to plant an acre is 10 to 12 bushels. The returns from one acre are from 200 to 500 bushels. Price per bushel, \$2.50; per gallon, 35c.; \$6.00 per barrel.

Strawberry Shooks or Dirt Bands.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves. Price, 50c. per 100, \$2.50 per 1000.

Tacks for Dirt Band and Boxes, ¼ pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN,
OR, IN FACT, ANY LANGUAGE.

PLANTERS AND GARDENERS PRICE LIST.

WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BOXES.

We Mail Seeds Postage Paid.

Seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed by us free of postage. Half-pounds, pints and quarts, the postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of nine cents per pound and fifteen cents per quart.

OUR SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS is to give satisfaction to our customers, which we always guarantee.

See page 4 for full explanation as to Seeds by mail in papers, packages, etc. In larger quantities we make our prices 10c. per pound cheaper than our competitors, instead of advertising our seeds postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those only who can show a letter of recent date with our signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent seedsmen and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will kindly notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

OUR TERMS.—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No Plants or Live Stock sent C. O. D. by Express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, cartage and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

These prices are calculated very low, be careful of lower offers.

ARTICHOKE. Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Alcachofa (Span.), Articiocca (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	Pr lb.
Large Green Globe (Loan)	35	1 00	\$3 50
Artichoke plants per doz.	25c., 100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.50.		

ASPARAGUS. Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Esparagos (Span.), Sparagio (Ital.)

Conover's Colossal	10	20	50
Palmetto	10	25	65
Columbia White Mammoth	10	25	65
Roots 2 year old of either kind dozen	25c., 100 75c., 1000 \$6.00.		

BEANS—Pole or Running. Haricot (Fr.), Bohnen (Ger.), Haba (Span.), Fagiolini (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per Gal.	Peck.	Bush.
GREEN SNAP.					
Dutch Case Knife	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Southern Prolific	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
White Crease Back	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Cut Short	20	40	1 00	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife's	25	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Perfectly Round Straight Imported White Creaseback	25	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
WAX POLE.					
Early Golden Cluster Wax	30	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
LIMA POLE.					
Large Lima	20	30	1 15	2 00	7 50
Carolina or Sewee	20	30	1 15	2 00	7 50
Siebert's Lima	20	30	1 15	2 00	7 50
By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.					

The Japanese Violet Fig is Sure to Bring Results.

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap or Bush. Habas.**GREEN BUSH.**

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Improved Refugee, or 1000 to 1.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Extra Early Refugee.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	20	30	1 15	2 25	8 00
Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean.....	25	40	1 15	2 25	8 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 50
Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 00
Bountiful.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 00
Black Valentine.....	25	40	1 50	2 50	8 00
Pride of Newton.....	15	25	90	1 75	6 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	15	20	80	1 50	4 75
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	15	20	80	1 50	4 75
White Kidney.....	15	25	80	1 50	4 75
Red Kidney.....	15	20	80	1 50	5 00
Best of All.....	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Improved Valentine.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Longfellow.....	20	30	1 10	1 75	6 00
French Market.....	20	30	1 10	1 75	6 00
Yard Long.....	75	cents per pound.			

WAX BUSH.

Improved German Wax, stringless.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Flageolet or Perfection Wax, (crimson, scarlet or violet).....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Dwarf Butter (Bismark).....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Detroit Rust Proof Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Keeny's Rustless Golden Wax.....	20	35	1 15	2 00	7 50
Davis Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
White Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Hodson Wax.....	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 00

LIMA BUSH.

Henderson's Bush Lima.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter Bean.....	35	60	2 00	3 00	10 00
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00

BEANS—English. Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff-Bohnen (Ger.), Haba comun (Span.)

Broad Windsor.....	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Beans, Velvet.....	15	20	65	1 25	4 50
Beans, Sofa or Soy.....	15	20	65	1 25	4 00

BET. Betrave (Fr.), Rot Rueben (Ger.), Remolacha (Span.), Barbabietola (Ital.)

	Ounce.	lb.	lb.
Crimson Globe.....	10	20	60
Extra Early or Bassano.....	10	20	60
Fretschler's $\frac{1}{2}$ Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Dewing's Early Red Turnip.....	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Long Blood.....	10	20	60
Half Long Blood.....	10	20	60
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	60
Crosby's Egyptian.....	10	25	75
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early.....	10	20	60
Eclipse.....	10	25	75
Lentz.....	10	5	75
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	15	15	40
White French or Sugar.....	10	15	40
Silver or Swiss Chard.....	10	20	60
Chicago Early Blood Turnip.....	10	25	75
Steckler's Extra Early.....	10	25	75
Extra Early Perfect.....	10	25	75
Detroit.....	10	25	75
Golden Tankard.....	10	15	40

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE. Choux verts (Fr.), Gruener Kohl (Ger.), Breton (Sp.), Cavolo verde (Ital.)

Dwarf German Greens.....	15	25	75
BROCCOLI. Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Brocoli (Span.), Brocoli (Ital.)			

Purple Cape.....	40	1 25	4 00
BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosenkohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussels (Ital.).....	20	60	2 00

BIRD SEEDS. Semillas para pajaros (Span.)

	1 lb.
Plain Canary—cebo para canaris.....	10
Hemp—canamo.....	10
Rape.....	10
Red Bird Seed.....	10
Mixed Canary.....	10
Bird Millet.....	5

Precios especiales para cantidades de 100 libras ó más.

CABBAGE. Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopf-Kohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavola Capucchio (Ital.)

Early York.....	25	60	2 00
Early Large York.....	25	60	2 00

Try a Few Japanese Persimmon Trees.

CABBAGE.—Continued.

	Ounce	½ lb.	lb.
Early Large Oxheart	25	75	2 00
Early Winningsstadt	25	60	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	1 00	3 00
Selected Jersey Wakefield	25	1 00	3 00
Charleston Wakefield	25	1 00	3 00
Early Flat Dutch	25	60	2 00
Early Drumhead	25	60	2 00
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine)	25	60	2 00
Solid South	25	75	2 25
Succession, Henderson's True	25	1 00	3 00
Large Flat Brunswick, German Imported	25	75	2 50
Improved Large Late Drumhead	25	75	2 50
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch	30	1 00	3 00
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50
Premium Large Late Drumhead	25	75	2 50
Fotler's Brunswick	25	60	2 25
All Head Early	25	1 00	3 00
Creole	25	1 00	3 00
Danish Ball Head	30	1 00	3 00
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch	25	1 00	3 00
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's	25	75	2 50
Red Dutch (for pickling)	25	75	2 50
Green Globe Savoy	25	1 00	3 00
Early Dwarf Savoy	25	1 00	3 00
Drumhead Savoy	25	1 00	3 00
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil	25	75	2 50
Steckler's French Market Winter	30	1 00	3 00
All Season	25	75	2 50
Pride of the South	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's New Leader	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's Money Making	30	1 00	3 00
St. Louis Market	25	75	2 50
Louisville Drumhead	25	75	2 50
Sure Head, Genuine Stock from the Originator	25	1 00	3 00
Orleans Pride	25	1 00	3 00
Faultless	25	1 00	3 00
Autumn King or World Beater	25	1 00	3 00

CAULIFLOWER. Choufleur (Fr.), Bluhnenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Span.), Cavolo Fiore (Ital.)

Extra Early Paris	75	2 50	9 00
Half Early Paris	75	2 50	9 00
Early Erfurt, Dwarf	1 00	3 50	12 00
Early Snowball, Henderson's True	2 50	9 00	30 00
Le Normand's Short Stemmed	75	2 50	9 00
Early Italian Giant	75	2 50	9 00
Late Italian Giant	75	2 50	9 00
Large Algiers, fine, French Strain	80	2 50	9 00

CARROTS. Carotte (Fr.), Gelbe Ruebe (Ger.), Zanahoria (Span.), Carota (Ital.)

Creole	10	25	80
Early Scarlet Horn	10	25	80
Half Long Scarlet French	10	25	80
Half Long Luc	10	25	80
Improved Long Orange	10	25	80
Long Red, without core	10	25	90
St. Valerie or ¾ Long	10	25	80
Danver's Intermediate	10	25	80
Chantenay Half Long	10	25	80
Ox Heart	10	25	80

CELERY. Celeri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Span.) Accia (Ital.)

Large White Solid (finest American)	20	65	2 25
Perfection Heartwell, very fine	20	65	2 25
Dwarf Large Ribbed	20	65	2 25
Golden Self Blanching (French grown)	75	2 00	6 00
Giant Pascal	75	65	2 25
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted	20	60	2 00
Cutting or Soup	20	60	2 00
White Plume	25	75	2 50
Flavoring Celery	10	15	35

CHERVIL. Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kebbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Span.), Cerrfoglio (Ital.)

Plain and Curled Leaved	25	60	2 00
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COLLARDS. Choux Coba (Fr.), Blattkohl (Ger.), Cabu (Span.)

Georgia	15	50	1 50
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CORN. Mais (Fr.), Korn (Ger.), Maiz (Span.), Fromidone (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bu. & h.
Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar	15	25	50	1 50	5 00
Adam's Extra Early	15	20	60	1 00	3 50

Plant Pecan Trees, it is like putting Money in the Bank.

CORN—Continued.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Pergal.	Peck.	Bush.
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
Early Sugar or Sweet New England	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	15	25	80	1 50	5 75
Golden Beauty	10	20	40	60	2 00
Champion White Pearl	10	20	40	60	2 00
Golden Dent Gourd Seed	10	20	40	60	2 00
Early Yellow Canada	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Large White Flint	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Blunt's Prolific, Field	15	20	50	75	2 50
Improved Yellow Leaming, (Red Cob)	10	20	40	60	2 00
Mosby's Prolific	15	25	75	1 15	3 00
Hickory King, white	15	25	75	1 15	3 25
White Rockdale	15	20	75	1 25	3 25
White St. Charles, (Red Cob)	10	20	60	75	2 00
First in the market or First of all, Sugar Corn	20	35	1 15	2 00	6 00
Best of All corn	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Mexican June Corn	10	15	50	80	3 00
Pep Corn, Rice and Pearl	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
French Market Corn	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
No Plus Ultra Sugar Corn	25	35	1 15	2 00	6 00
Yellow Orocle Corn Improved	10	15	50	75	2 50
Country Gentlemen	20	35	80	1 50	5 75
Burpee's White Evergreen Corn	20	35	80	1 50	6 00
Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Snowflake White Dent	15	20	60	1 00	3 25
Iowa Silver Mine	15	20	60	1 00	3 25

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

Frotscher's Adams' Large, Extra Early Adams and Stowell's Evergreen on ears at 5c. each, 6 for 25c., \$4.50 per 100 ears.

CAUTION—Corn in bulk, even after being thoroughly cured, will often gather moisture and spoil, particularly if it has been exposed to a low temperature. To prevent this it should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread in a dry place.

CORN SALAD. Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker-Salat (Ger.), Canonigas	Ounce.	½ lb.	lb.
(Span.), Valeriana (Ital.)	15	20	60

CRESS. Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Span.), Agretto (Ital.)

Curled or Pepper Grass	10	20	50
Broad-leaved, grey seeded	20	50	1 50
Water Cress, True	35	1 00	3 50

CUCUMBER. Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Span.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

Improved Early White Spine	10	30	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Market	15	50	1 50
Early Frame	10	30	1 00
Long Green Turkey	15	40	1 50
Early Cluster	10	30	1 00
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling	30	80	2 50
Japanese Climbing	15	40	1 50
Arlington White Spine	15	40	1 25
Klondyke	15	50	1 50
Davis Perfect	15	50	1 40
Henderson's Perfect White Spine	15	50	1 50

EGGPLANT. Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Span.)

Frotscher's Large Purple or New Orleans Market	60	1 75	6 00
Early Dwarf Oval (French extra early)	75	2 00	6 50
New York Market	40	1 25	4 50
New White Pearl	75	2 00	6 50
Steckler's New High Bush	50	1 50	5 50

ENDIVE. Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Span.), Indivia (Ital.)

Green Curled	15	40	1 25
Broad leaved, or Escarolle	15	40	1 25

GOURD.

Ornamental	25	75	2 50
Dipper	20	60	2 00
Long Sweet (edible)	20	60	2 00
Luffa or Dish Cloth	40	1 00	3 00

GARLIC. Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Span.), Aglio (Ital.)

100 lb. lots at 9c

KOHLRABI. Cheu Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col Nabo (Span.), Cavolo rapo (Ital.)

Early White Vienna, Sweet	25	60	2 00
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LEEK. Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puero (Span.), Poro (Ital.)

Large London Flag, American grown	15	30	1 00
Large Carentan, American grown	15	40	1 25
Large Rouen, French grown	15	40	1 25

The American Wonder Lemon is all its name implies.

LETTUCE. Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Span.), Lattuca (Ital.)

	Ounce.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Hubbard	15	40	1 25
Early Cabbage or White Butter	15	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage	15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch	15	30	1 00
Drumhead Cabbage	15	30	1 00
Grand Rapids	20	75	2 00
Large Salamander	20	75	2 00
White Paris Cross	20	50	1 50
Perpignan	20	30	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Improved Large Passion	20	50	1 50
Steckler Co.'s French Market	20	50	1 50
Trocadero, [imported French Seed]	20	75	2 00
Big Boston	20	50	1 50
Improved Large Passion	20	40	1 25
California, [American grown]	20	40	1 25
Trocadero, [American grown]	20	50	1 50
May King	20	75	2 00

MELON, MUSK or CANTELOUPE Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Span.), Popone (Ital.)

Netted Nutmeg	10	30	1 00
Netted Citron	10	50	1 75
Pine Apple	15	50	1 50
Early White Japan	15	50	1 50
Persian or Cassaba	15	50	1 50
Frotscher's New Orleans Market, [seed very scarce]	25	75	2 00
Osage	15	50	1 75
Early Hackensack	15	50	1 50
Emerald Gem	25	75	2 00
Long Island Beauty	25	75	2 00
Rockyford	15	40	1 25
Texas Cannon Ball	25	75	2 00
Paul Rose	15	40	1 50
Tip Top	25	75	2 50
Hoodoo	40	1 25	4 00
Preserving Citron	10	25	75

MELON, WATER. Melon d'eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Span.), Melone d'acqua (Ital.)

Ice Cream White Seeded	10	20	60
Duke Jones	10	20	60
Rattlesnake, true	10	25	75
Pride of Georgia	10	20	70
Kelb Gem	10	20	50
Florida's Favorite	10	25	75
Frotscher's Lone Star	15	30	1 00
Seminole	10	20	60
Triumph	10	25	75
Marie Louise	20	50	1 50
Cole's Early	10	25	90
McIver's Wonderful Sugar	10	25	90
Bradford	15	40	1 15
Early Dark Icing	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet	10	30	1 00
Black Diamond	10	40	1 00
Sweet Heart	10	25	75
Kleckley's Sweet	10	25	90
Monte Cristo	10	30	90
Eden	10	25	90
Halbert Honey	10	25	90
Southern grown, Superior Quality.			

MUSHROOM SPAWN—In bricks**MUSTARD.** Moutarde (Fr.), Senf (Ger.), Mostaza (Span.)

Large Curled, Southern grown	10	25	75
Chinese Large Leaved	10	25	75
White London or Yellow Seeded	5	10	30
Giant Ostrich Plume	10	25	80
Black or Brown London for pickling	10	15	40

NASTURTIUM. Capucine (Fr.), Kapuciner Kresse (Ger.), Capuchina (Span.), Nasturzio (Ital.)

Tall	10	25	75
Dwarf	10	25	75

OKRA. Gombo (Fr.), Ocher (Ger.), Gomband (Span.), Ocra (Ital.)

Green Tall Growing	10	20	60
Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific	10	20	50
White Velvet	10	20	60
French Market	10	25	75
Perkins Mammoth Long Pod	10	20	60

ONION. Ognon (Fr.), Zwiebeln (Ger.), Cebolla (Span.), Cipolli (Ital.)

Frotscher's Red Creole (prices subject to market fluctuations)	Market Price
" White Creole "	"

Plant Peach Trees in Your Orchard this Season.

ONIONS.

	ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
New White Queen.....	30	75	2 50
Bermuda (true) Red (Teneriffe grown).....	25	75	2 50
Bermuda White (Teneriffe grown).....	25	85	3 00
Danver's Yellow Globe.....	25	65	2 25
Red Wethersfield.....	25	65	2 25
The Prize Taker.....	25	75	2 50
Crystal White Wax.....	40	1 25	4 00
Australian Brown.....	25	65	2 25

ONION SETS.

	per quart.	gallon.	peck.	bush.
White Western.....	20	60	90	3 25
Yellow Western.....	20	50	80	3 00
Red Creole.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
White Creole.....	30	90	1 50	5 00
Winter Top Red or Egyptian.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Dark Red Western.....	20	50	80	3 00
Prize Taker.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Red Bermuda.....	25	1 00	1 50	4 50
White Bermuda.....	30	1 00	1 50	4 50

SHALLOTS. Echallottes (Fr.), Schallotten (Ger.), Chalotas (Span.).

Red and White.....	20	60	1 00	3 00
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PARSLEY. Persil (Fr.), Petersilie (Ger.), Perjil (Span.), Prezzemolo (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Creole.....	10	30	75
Plain Leaved.....	10	20	50
Doubled Curled.....	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing.....	10	25	75
Market Gardeners Curled.....	10	25	75

PARSNIP. Panais (Fr.), Pastinake (Ger.), Chirivia (Span.), Pastinaco (Ital.)

Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	30	20	50
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PEAS. Pois (Fr.), Erbsen (Ger.), Guisantes (Span.), Pisollo (Ital.)

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early (First and Best).....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Early Alaska.....	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Tom Thumb.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Early Washington, May or Frame.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Blue Beauty.....	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Laxton's Alpha.....	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.....	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
Champion of England.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Carter's Stratagem.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Carter's Telephone.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
McLean's Advancer.....	20	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
McLean's Little Gem.....	20	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Laxton's Prodig Long Pod.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Eugenie.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow.....	15	25	85	1 50	4 75
The New Prize-Winner.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.....	15	25	85	1 50	4 75
Large White Marrowfat.....	15	25	85	1 50	4 75
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods).....	20	35	1 50	2 25	8 00
Paragon.....	20	35	1 50	2 25	8 00
Tall Sugar (Edible Pods).....	20	35	1 50	2 25	8 00
American Wonder.....	25	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
Prince of Wales.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Gradus or Prosperity.....	25	40	1 60	3 00	10 00
Melting.....	20	35	1 50	2 25	8 00
Eclipse.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00
Nott's Excelsior.....	25	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
Steckler's Sealed First and Best.....	20	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Thomas Laxton.....	25	45	1 50	2 75	10 00
Morning Star.....	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Claudit.....	25	40	1 50	3 00	10 00

FIELD or COW PEAS. (Guisantes Comunes)

	Market Price.				
Whippoorwill.....					
New Era.....					
Clay Cowpeas.....					
Wonderful Peas.....					
Red Hipsters.....					
Unknown Cowpeas.....					
Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas.....	20	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
Canada Field Pea.....	15	20	60	90	3 00
Lady Peas.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Black Eyed Field.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
White, Speckled and Red Crowder or Forty Day Peas.....	20	30	1 00	1 75	5 50

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS, (Lathyrus Odoratus) (dulce)

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Mixed.....	10	20	60
White.....	15	25	75

Plant All Kinds of Fruit Trees in Your Orchard.

PEPPER. Piment (Fr.), Pfeffer (Ger.), Pimento (Span.), Peperone (Ital.)

	oz.	4lb.	lb.
Bell or Bull Nose.....	25	75	2 25
Sweet Spanish.....	25	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne.....	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry.....	25	75	2 50
Golden Dawn Mango.....	25	75	2 50
Bird Eye.....	30	90	3 00
Frotscher's Tabasco.....	50	1 25	4 50
Chinese Giant.....	65	2 00	6 50
Chill.....	25	75	2 50
Ruby King, Sweet.....	30	80	2 75
Columbus, Sweet.....	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cluster.....	25	75	2 50
Celestial.....	25	75	2 50
Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper.....	50	1 50	

POTATOES. Pomme de Terre (Fr.), Kartoffel (Ger.), Potato (Span.), Patatti (Ital.)

IMPORTANT—We call your attention to the so-called **PEERLESS** and **TRIUMPHS** which are being shipped for **GENUINE**. Don't plant inferior potatoes for seed that were never intended for planting and are misrepresented. The planter cannot make potatoes when he puts worthless seed in the ground.

WE ARE OFFERING SELECTED AND PURE SEED STOCK.

	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breese's Peerless.....	50	1 50	4 00
Rural New Yorker No. 2.....	75	1 75	4 25
White Elephant.....	75	1 75	4 25
Extra Early Vermont.....	75	1 75	4 25
Vermont Early Rose.....	75	1 75	4 25
Improved Beauty of Hebron.....	75	1 75	4 50
Early Ohio.....	75	1 75	4 50
Eastern Burbanks.....	75	1 75	4 50
Jackson White.....	75	1 75	4 00
Garman No. 1 Potatoes.....	75	1 75	4 25
Green Mountain.....	75	1 75	5 00
White Star.....	75	1 75	4 25

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tennessee grown..... 75 2 00 5 50

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda..... 75 2 00 5 50

(Drayage extra, 1 bbl. 15c., 5 bbl. lots 10c. per bbl.)

Special prices given on larger quantities. Prices subject to fluctuation.

¡precios especiales para cantidades más grandes.

POTATOES, SWEET.

Yellow Pumpkin Yam.....	50	1 75	4 00
Spanish Yam.....	50	1 75	4 00
Southern Queen.....	50	1 75	4 00
Shanghai or California Yam.....	50	1 50	4 00

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN. Potiron (Fr.), Kuerbis (Ger.) Calabaza (Span.), Zucca (Ital.)

	Ounce.	4 lb.	lb.
Kentucky Field.....	10	20	40
Large Cheese.....	10	20	50
Frotscher's Cashaw crookneck (green striped) Southern grown.....	10	30	1 00
Yellow Striped Cashaw.....	10	20	65
Golden Yellow Mammoth.....	20	40	1 25
Connecticut Field.....	10	25	50
Small Sugar.....	10	25	75

RADISH. Radies (Fr.), Rettig (Ger.), Rabano (Span.), Ravanello (Ital.)

All radishes we offer are transplanted roots of the French stock. None better.

Early Long Scarlet short top.....	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	25	75
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe.....	10	30	90
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	10	25	75
White Summer Turnip.....	10	30	90
Scarlet Half Long French (French Grown).....	10	25	75
Scarlet olive-shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast.....	10	30	90
Black Spanish, winter.....	10	25	75
Chinese Rose, winter.....	10	30	90
Chartler.....	10	25	75
White Strasburg.....	10	25	80
White California Mammoth.....	10	30	90
New and Earliest White.....	15	30	1 00
Brightest Scarlet 1/2 long.....	10	25	75
White Vienna.....	10	25	90
Early Scarlet Turnip, [white tip, foreign].....	10	25	75
Rosy Gem.....	10	25	75
Glass or Cincinnati.....	10	25	75
Orlmon Globe.....	10	30	1 00
Shippers' Favorite.....	10	30	1 00

Our Fruit Trees are Specially Adapted to this Climate.

RHUBARB SEED.

Linnaeus	20	40	1 15
Victoria	15	40	1 15
Roots 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.			

ROQUETTE

25 60 2 00

SALSIFY. Salsifis (Fr.), Haferwurz (Ger.), Ostra Vegetal (Span.), Sassefrica (Ital.)

Sandwich Island Mammoth	On.	1/4 lb.	lb.
.....	15	40	1 50

SPINACH. Espinard (Fr.), Spinat (Ger.), Espinago (Span.), Spinace (Ital.)

Extra Large leaved Savoy	10	15	35
Broad-leaved Flanders	10	15	30

SORREL. Oselle (Fr.), Sauerampfer (Ger.), Acedera (Span.), Acetosa (Ital.)

Broad-leaved	15	40	1 15
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SQUASH. Cibleme (Fr.), Kuerbis (Ger.), Calabaza Tontanera (Span.), Zucca (Ital.)

Early Bush or Patty Pan	10	25	75
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck	10	30	75
London Vegetable Marrow	15	40	1 00
The Hubbard	10	25	1 00
Boston Marrow	10	25	75
Orange Marrow	10	20	60
Golden Custard	15	40	1 50

VEGETABLE PEAR.—15c. each, if by mail add 10c.**TOBACCO SEED.**

Imported Havana	40	1 25	4 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf	25	75	2 50
Genuine Grand Point Perique	50	2 00	6 00
Virginia	30	1 00	3 00
Sumatra	60	2 00	7 00
White Burley	40	1 10	4 00

Sold also in 5c. and 10c. packages.

Vendemos Semillas de Tobaco tambien en paquetitos de 5 y 10c cada uno.

TOMATO. Tomate (Fr.), Tomate (Ger.), Tomate (Span.), Pomo d'oro (Ital.)

Ponderosa	35	1 00	3 50
King of the Earlies	40	1 25	4 00
Extra Early Dwarf Red	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, selected	25	75	2 50
Large Yellow	25	75	2 50
Early Large Smooth Red	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Acme	25	75	2 50
" Paragon	25	75	2 50
" Stone	25	75	2 50
" Perfection	25	75	2 50
" Favorite	25	75	2 50
" Beauty	25	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion	25	75	2 75
Tree Tomato	25	1 00	3 00
Spark's Earliana Tomato, Select Strain	25	75	2 50

TURNIP. Navet (Fr.), Ruebe (Ger.), Nabo comun (Span.), Navone (Ital.)

Early Red or Purple Top, strap leaved	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved	10	20	50
Large White Globe	10	20	50
White Spring	10	20	50
Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	50
Golden Ball	10	20	60
Amber Globe	10	20	60
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, [Long Island grown]	10	20	60
Munich Early Purple Top	10	25	75
Purple Top Globe	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg	10	25	70
Pomeranian Globe	10	20	60
Large Cow Horn	10	20	60
White Hanover or Sweet German	10	20	60
Seven Top	10	20	60
Extra Early White Milan	10	30	1 00
Improved Ruta Baga	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bore, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Peany Royal, Pot Marigold, Summer Savory, Taney, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood, Dandelion, Catnip, Tarragon. All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.

The Marianna Plum Has Been Fully Tried and Tested.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS. Haba (Span.)

	Lbs. to Bu.	Lbs. to acre.	lb.	¼ bu.	Bush
Red Clover, Extra Cleaned.....	60	10 to 15.....	30	6 50	12 50
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8.....	40	9 00	17 00
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8.....	40	6 50	12 00
Alfalfa or French Lucerne.....	60	20 to 30.....	30	6 50	12 50
Crimson, an annual.....	60	10 to 20.....	30	6 50	12 00
Wild Rice.....	50	14 to 20.....	50		
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	50	20.....	15	2 75	5 00
Awnless Brome Grass.....		30 to 40.....	20		
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover.....	25	½ bush.....	25	3 00	5 50
Bokhara, Millilotus or Sweet Clover.....	60	10 to 15.....	30	8 00	15 00
Sapling Clover.....	60	10 to 15.....	30	6 50	12 50
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy.....	21	1.....	40	2 25	4 00
Red Top Grass, Choice.....	14	1 to 1½.....	25	1 25	2 25
English Rye Grass.....	20	3.....	10	1 00	2 00
Rescue Grass.....	14	1½ to 2.....	40	2 00	3 50
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned.....	25	1 to 1½.....	40	3 75	6 50
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	14	1 to 1½.....	40	2 00	4 00
Meadow Fescue Grass.....	15	2.....	20	1 75	3 25
Orchard Grass, choice.....	14	1 to 1½.....	40	2 00	3 75
Timothy.....	45	10 to 12 lbs.....	20	1 75	3 25
Rye [Seed].....	56	1½ bush.....	10	1 85	2 00
Barley [Seed].....	48	2.....	10	1 50	2 50
Seed Wheat.....	60	3.....	10	1 50	3 00
Red Rust Proof Oats, 50 to 100 bu., \$1.00 per bushel.....	32	1½.....	10	70	1 25
Hairy or Sand Vetch.....	60	1½.....	25	3 50	6 50
Oregon Vetch.....	60	1½.....	15	2 50	4 50
Teosinte.....		2 lbs.....	100	15	5 lb lots 90c. lb.
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese.....	48	1 bush.....	15	1 75	3 00
Burr or California Clover (measured in Burr) per qt.....	25c			1 75	3 00
" " " hulled.....	60	20 lbs. to acre.....	30	8 50	15 00
Kaffir Corn, Red and White.....	50		10	1 50	2 50
German Millet.....	50		10	1 50	2 50
Sorghum, Amber.....	50		10	1 75	3 00
Sorghum, Orange.....	50		10	1 75	3 00
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	46		15	1 50	2 75
Dhoure or Egyptian Corn.....	50		20	2 00	3 50
Red Dhoure.....			20	2 00	3 50
Russian Sunflower.....	25		15	in 10 lb lots	10c lb.
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixture.....	15		40	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Grass Seed Mixture.....	15		40	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass.....	15		40	2 25	4 00
Early Winter Turf Oats.....	32		10	1 15	2 00
Millo Maize.....	50		20	2 00	3 50
Giant Beggar Weed.....			50	in 10 lb lots	at 45c
Italian Rye.....	20		20	1 75	3 00
Bermuda Grass.....			100	5 lb lots	90
Guinea.....			50	in 10 lb lots	at 40c
Hungarian Millet.....	50		30	1 75	3 00
Jerusalem Corn.....	50		20	2 00	3 50
Pearl or Cattail Millet, 20c. per lb., \$12.00 per 100 lbs.					
Sanfoin, 20c. a pound, in 10 lb lots at 18c.					

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

All varieties of Cotton Seed listed on pages 187 to 188 of our Descriptive Catalogue less than Bu. price, 10c. per lb., except Sea Island, 20c. per lb., add 9c. per lb. for postage in the U. S. A.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS—Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should in all cases be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every pound. Price, 60c. per pound.

Fertilizers.

The following list is best adapted for the cultivation of vegetables:

Ground bone, per lb., 5c.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Standard Soluble Guano, Stern's R. B. Sup. Phos., Champion Farmers' Choice, Blood Bone and Meat; Miss. Home Guano, Acid Phosphate, Kainit. Prices,

per lb., 5c.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

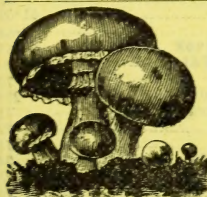
Land Plaster, per lb., 5c.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Vegetable Super-Phosphate, per lb., 5c.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Dissolved Bone, per lb., 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

Orange and Fruit Tree Fertilizer, per lb., 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

The LeConte Pear is the Old Reliable Southern Favorite.



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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

The following collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds will be mailed to any address in the world upon receipt of One Dollar for each collection in U. S. Currency. No substitution allowed in these collections. Order simply by number.

Collection No. 1—Vegetable Seeds, Twenty-five Small Papers, viz: Peas, Beans, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Mustard, Parsley, Musk and Water Melon, Onions, Beets, Leeks, Celery, Roquette, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Tomatoes, Hot and Sweet Peppers, Pumpkin, Collards.

Collection No. 2—Flower Seeds, Thirty Small Papers: Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cocksecomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia, Sunflower, Gomphrena, Periwinkle, Coleus, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Pansy, Asters, Pinks, Daisies, Lobelias, Reseda, Phlox and Verbena, Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Rosa Montana, Hyacinth, Calendula.

TESTIMONIALS.

Texas, March 24, 1909.

We are in receipt of your last shipment of Sour Orange Seed, which reached us in good condition. This will fill our wants for the present, so make us no further shipments until we advise you. We have had splendid results from all your seeds so far, and will be glad to give you our future orders for seed. Please give us prices at as early date as possible on advance order for Citrus Trifoliata Seed for next fall delivery.

GULF COAST NURSERY.

Mississippi, December 30, 1908.

Kindly send me your latest catalogue as I wish to buy a few seeds for the coming year. I have tried your seeds repeatedly and find they do all you claim for them.

R. H. FERGUSON.

Texas, February 25, 1909.

I beg to say that the one hundred Pecan Trees bought from you year before last have done exceedingly well, and that the Washington Palm Seed bought from you through Mr. Huth, also did very well.

LOUIS MAVERICK.

Louisiana, March 2, 1909.

I have tested your original stock of Best of All Beans and find them a great improvement and much better than any other Beans I have ever tried, much longer than other sorts, stringless, round and full. Can recommend them very highly and find a ready sale for them all the time.

HARRY PAPWORTH.

Louisiana, January 4, 1909.

I am delighted with my "Collie" Dog. We have five children and she has become their companion and allows no one to molest them even in play. She is gentle and obedient, and in all she is perfect. I say to her "Go and get the children," and off she goes, and frets at them until they come. Many thanks.

MRS. S. A. BRADFORD.

Louisiana, January 14, 1909.

Enclosed please find money order for what I owe you. The plants I got from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction, and from them I hold the first and largest Eggplants and Tomatoes on the market here.

CHAS. E. PERCY.

Louisiana, January 28, 1909.

I thank you for your beautiful catalogue. I have been using your seeds for many years, have traded with your house in the time of Mr. Frotscher. I do not want any better seed than yours.

GEORGE JACKSON.

Mississippi, November 23, 1909.

I want to give you my testimonial about Conkey's Roup Cure. It is just what it is claimed to be. I cannot praise it highly enough. We saved over 60 head of chickens with it, and before we knew of it we lost just about 350 head. I would not be without it any more.

N. S. SAUCIER.

Louisiana, November 18, 1909.

Please send me one pound package of your Japanese Soluble Insecticide as the green worms are about to eat up my cabbage. I tried this Insecticide last year, and it proved effective after everything else had failed.

A. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

Mississippi, March 23, 1909.

My ferns from your nursery are beauties. I am decidedly pleased with the plants, trees and everything gotten from you.

MRS. P. A. DOLAN.

Cuba, January 2, 1909.

Would you please send me your big seed catalogue. I have used some of your seeds in my garden last winter and have found them honest and reliable.

A. J. D. REINHOLT.

Louisiana, July 5, 1909.

I desire to say a few words in regard to the results from the Marie Louise Water Melon Seed I purchased from you last spring. I wish I could send you a sample of my melons. I sent two to the paper office here which weighed 62 pounds. They are beautiful.

C. F. CASTEX.

Louisiana, August, 1909.

I want to tell you about my Spring garden planted from Steckler's Seeds. It was fine. I made about three barrels of Tomatoes from one five cents paper. I had one five cents paper of Triumph Water Melon and made fifty melons. The other seeds did just as well and I will never use anything but Steckler's Seeds. They are fine and I get them promptly.

CLARK De LOACH.

Texas, December 17th, 1908.

I am very pleased with the turnip and other seeds ordered from you. We have realized some \$200.00 from the turnip seed that we ordered from you. Please send me your large catalogue.

C. C. CARTER.

Louisiana, December 1, 1909.

The Doctor is so pleased with his lawn that he wants me to sow his private yard also. I think the seed this year is better than ever before.

C. KOENIGER.

We could fill this entire Catalogue with Testimonials from our many Friends.

Steckler's List of Vegetable Seeds

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
In Hot Bed Eggplants Pepper Tomatoes	Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Parsnips Leeks Early Radish Turnips Beets Kohlrabi Lettuce Cabbage Early Cauliflower Sorrel Roquette Chervil Parsley Cress Celery Peas Asparagus Bush Beans Cucumbers Squash Onions Early Corn Potatoes	Open Ground Beets Radishes Early Cabbage Kohlrabi Lettuce Spinach Mustard Carrots Leeks Celery Parsley Roquette Cress Chervil Lettuce Bush Beans Pole Beans Lima Beans Squash Cucumbers Melons Okra Early Peas Tomatoes Eggplants Peppers Corn	Open Ground Bush Beans Pole Beans Lima Beans Corn Cucumbers Squash Melon Okra Beets Carrots Radish Lettuce Mustard Endive Roquette Cress Parsley Chervil Celery Tomatoes Eggplant Pepper Kohlrabi Cauliflower Pumpkins	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Squash Pumpkin Summer Radish Endive Lettuce Celery Cauliflower Lima Beans Pole Beans	Open Ground Corn Melons Cucumbers Spinach Pumpkins Pole Beans Summer Radish Lettuce
Open Ground Spinach Mustard Carrots Beets Turnips Leeks Early Radish Lettuce Endive Cabbage Broccoli Kohlrabi Early Cauliflower Cress Chervil Celery Roquette Sorrel Peas Onions Potatoes			STECKLER'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST	Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch CABBAGE LARGEST SUREST FINEST	STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET LETTUCE LARGEST SOUNDEST CRISPEST AND BEST

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Open Ground Pole Beans Bush Beans Tomatoes Corn Cucumbers Cauliflower Endive Lettuce Summer Radish Turnips Cabbage	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Cabbage Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Cauliflower Parsley Roquette Chervil Lettuce Endive Sorrel Radish Mustard Cress Turnip Kohlrabi Carrots Celery Potatoes	Open Ground Bush Beans Peas Radishes Carrots Beets Parsnips Salsify Roquette Chervil Parsley Sorrel Cress Lettuce Endive Leeks Turnips Kohlrabi Broccoli Early Cauliflower Kale Celery Corn Mustard Creole Onion Spinach Cabbage Potatoes	Open Ground Onions Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Lettuce Endive Parsnips	In Hot Bed Cucumbers Open Ground Peas Beans Cabbage Spinach Cauliflower Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Kale Mustard Carrots Beets Salsify Leeks Corn Salad Parsley Roquette Chervil Kohlrabi Radishes Lettuce Endive Parsnips	Open Ground Peas Potatoes Spinach Roquette Radishes Carrots Lettuce Endive Cabbage Tomatoes
Frotscher's CREOLE ONION IS THE BEST SOUTHERN ONION	PLANT STECKLER'S SOUTHERN SEEDS		GOOD CROPS FOLLOW WHEN OUR SEEDS ARE PLANTED	Frotscher's LONE STAR WATER MELON SOUTHERN GROWN SUPERIOR QUALITY	

For Full Description Including Flower and Field Seeds See Pages 17 to 24 of this Book.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., New Orleans.